

A Brief Guide to Northern Rhodesia





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A
BRIEF GUIDE

TO

NORTHERN RHODESIA

Ambassador
Herbert Spiro

Foreword

Issued by

the

Northern Rhodesia

Information Department

THIS booklet has been prepared as a guide for intending settlers, visitors and others wishing to know something about Northern Rhodesia, its activities and its way of life.

It must be appreciated that much of the information provided is subject to variation; it is particularly important to bear this in mind when reading about a country which is developing so rapidly on all sides. Readers are, therefore, asked to note that the information contained in the following pages was compiled in October, 1960.

Acknowledgment is gratefully made to the numerous municipalities and town management boards, transport undertakings, Government departments and other organisations who have so willingly assisted by providing information about their various activities.

TIM WILSON,
Editor.

Information Department,
Lusaka,
October, 1960.

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HISTORICAL SURVEY



UNTIL the closing years of the eighteenth century, the land which is now Northern Rhodesia was probably completely unknown to Europeans; and the nineteenth century was far advanced before there was any widespread contact between the indigenous peoples and the Western world. The habits, behaviour, the struggle for existence and the battles for survival of the earliest tribes are still largely a matter for conjecture.

PREHISTORY

Northern Rhodesia, situated astride one of the main migration routes from north to south, has yielded a very complete succession of prehistoric cultural remains. These commence with simple split pebbles, made by some of the earliest true men nearly half a million years ago, and end with the remains of the Early Iron Age peoples. These latter people were simple mixed farmers who migrated from East Africa in the first millennium A.D. to be followed in their turn by the ancestors of the present Bantu-speaking tribes, the majority of whom have moved from their original home in the southern parts of the Congo Basin from the sixteenth century onwards.

Most of the investigation and interpretation of the country's past has to be left to the archaeologist since the written records go back

barely a century. From excavation in the Zambezi Valley, in particular at the Victoria Falls, and elsewhere it has been possible to piece together the succession of human cultures and to relate these to the fluctuations that have taken place in the climate, rainfall and environment. Within this framework we can see how human culture during the earliest part of the Stone Age developed along much the same lines as it did in Europe, though at that time Africa led the world and there can be no doubt that it was from the more favourable climate of southern and eastern Africa that man moved north into Europe after the retreat of the ice sheets had enabled him to occupy country which hitherto had been too inhospitable for the early hunter-gatherers.

At the Kalambo Falls on the Tanganyika border is a remarkable site, dated by the radioactive carbon method to more than 36,000 years ago, where have been found a number of camping places of these "Handaxe Culture" people as they are called. Beautifully made stone tools lie in profusion on the floors just as they were discarded. From here also have been recovered some early wooden tools—digging sticks, throwing clubs and a wooden knife—the first of that date to be found in Africa.

The Broken Hill Man

The remarkable fossil skull and other remains of *Homo rhodesiensis* found in 1921 in a deep cave at the Broken Hill Mine is somewhat later in date but in its "neanderthaloid" features probably preserves some of the physical characteristics of the "Handaxe Culture" people. Well preserved fossil bone and stone implements come from other caves near Lusaka and help to complete the picture of the culture and times of Broken Hill Man.

Cultural development in Africa now begins to lag behind Europe, due no doubt in great part to climatic features, and the Stone Age continued in Northern Rhodesia in some places until quite recent times. These latter Stone Age peoples were in part akin to the southern African Bushmen and in part to the semi-Bantu peoples. They sometimes lived in caves and rockshelters and, like their cousins south of the Zambezi, they made magico-religious paintings on the walls of their rockshelter homes, though in Northern Rhodesia these are usually of a symbolic nature such as can be well seen in Nsati Cave, a little north of Serebie.

Although skilful hunters in the woodland/forest country that composes so much of Northern Rhodesia, these Late Stone Age people were unable to hold their own against metal-using food producers. For a time these two groups lived amicably side by side, but from the

sixteenth century onwards the fight for survival was on. The hunter-gatherers and earliest farmers were then either annihilated or absorbed by the conquerors except for a few groups which, by assimilating sufficient of the culture and mode of life of the later Bantu peoples, may have attained a doubtful independence in the more inaccessible and backward parts of the Territory. Such groups as the Barwa of the Bangweulu, Lukanga and Kafue Swamps, and perhaps the Mbweia and Lukolwe may belong in this last category.

The descendants of the peoples who were the first to introduce metal working into the country are to be found in the Tonga peoples of the Southern Province, and radio-carbon dates suggest that they may have been in these parts as early as A.D. 90.

The early history of Northern Rhodesia is fragmentary and can only be gleaned from tribal histories, which are subject to doubt, since they are passed down by word of mouth from generation to generation, and from the accounts of the few explorers who penetrated the "Dark Continent" from the east and west coasts.

EARLY EXPLORERS

The first recorded stranger to have penetrated far into the hitherto unknown territory of Northern Rhodesia was a Portuguese half-breed, Manoel Pereira, who started from Tete, a Portuguese settlement on the Zambezi, in 1796. There is little doubt that Portuguese interest in the hinterland at this juncture was heightened by the British occupation, in 1795, of the Cape of Good Hope. Pereira crossed the Luangwa and Chambesi Rivers and reached the Court of Kazembe, a Lunda chief who had conquered large tracts of land in the vicinity of Lake Mweru. Two years later, in July, 1798, the Portuguese Governor of Sena, Dr. de Lacerda, followed Pereira's route to the Kazembe country with a view to opening up a trade route. He died of fever before reaching Kazembe, and his chaplain, Father Francisco Pinto, took charge of the expedition. Pinto attempted to press deeper into Kazembe's country but was prevented by the Chief himself from crossing the Luapula, and had to return to Tete.

Portuguese contact with Kazembe was next made from the West Coast of Africa. Two half-caste traders—Pedro Baptista and Anastacia Jose—left Angola in 1802, and after visiting Kazembe they went on to Tete, where they arrived in 1811. In 1832 Major Monteiro and Captain Gamitto undertook a further expedition to Kazembe's country but after this Portuguese interest seems to have declined.

DAVID LIVINGSTONE'S JOURNEYS

More systematic exploration of this little-known territory awaited the arrival of Dr. Livingstone, the famous missionary and explorer.

Dr. Livingstone's irrepressible zeal, both as a missionary and an explorer, led directly to the subsequent colonisation of Northern Rhodesia by the British. His journals provided the most reliable information then available about the country for the first administrators, missionaries and traders.

Born in 1813 of poor parents, Livingstone worked in a Blantyre (Scotland) cotton mill from the age of ten. He later studied in the evenings for a doctor's degree, and when he was qualified he joined the London Missionary Society. In 1841 he was sent to work in southern Africa under Dr. Robert Moffat, whose daughter he later married. For about eight years he tended the needs of the Africans along what was known as the "Missionaries' Road". In 1849 he set out on his first crossing of the Kalahari Desert. His intention was to establish a mission station either on the shores of Lake Ngami, in Bechuanaland, which he had previously discovered, or in the country of Sebitoane, a Kilo chief who had conquered the Malozi and reigned over the whole territory now known as Barotseland. Accompanied on this occasion by two other Europeans, Oswell and Murray, he reached Lake Ngami on August 1st, 1849. He found no site suitable for a mission station and, as his way to Sebitoane's country was barred by the hostile chief, he returned.

Livingstone and Oswell started out afresh in April, 1851, and were at last successful in meeting Sebitoane in July, at the Chobe River. Livingstone's admiration of the Kilo chief is recorded in the memoirs written at the time of Sebitoane's death from pneumonia a few weeks after their meeting. He says of Sebitoane—"He was decidedly the best specimen of a native chief I ever met; I have never felt so much grieved by the loss of a black man before."

In 1853 Livingstone, having heard that Arab slave-traders had resumed their activities after the death of Sebitoane, resolved to return to Barotseland.

It should be emphasised that Livingstone's purpose had never been solely that of a missionary nor solely exploratory. By his journeys he hoped to open Africa to civilising influences, in particular to "those two pioneers of civilisation", as he called them, "Christianity and Commerce".

Thus it was that on his second visit to Barotseland he had at the back of his mind the discovery of a trade route to the west coast of Africa. Bearing westwards, he reached Loanda, on the coast, in May, 1854. He retraced his steps to Linyanti, tribal headquarters of Seketetu, successor to Sebitoane. Having reached Linyanti he decided to explore a route to the east coast.

While resting at Seketetu's capital, his interest in the great waterfall Mozi-a-turya was aroused and, following the Zambezi eastwards, he discovered the Victoria Falls in November, 1855. Reaching Quillimane, at the Zambezi mouth in 1856, he set sail for England, having crossed the African continent on foot from west to east—an estimated distance of 2,500 miles—in a little over two years.

Livingstone's reputation as an explorer led the British Government to appoint him leader of an expedition to explore the Zambezi Basin and investigate trading possibilities, and in March, 1858, he again sailed for Africa, accompanied by his brother, Mr. Charles Livingstone, Dr. Kirk, Mr. Thornton, Mr. Thomas Baines and others. A steam launch, transported in sections aboard the ship, was assembled at the mouth and the party steamed up the Zambezi. Lake Shirwa was discovered in April, 1859, Lake Nyasa in September of the same year and, later still, the confluences of the Luangwa and Kafue Rivers. In June, 1860, the party reached the Victoria Falls and David Livingstone experienced the supreme joy of showing to his friends the magnificent spectacle which he himself had discovered five years before. The expedition moved on up the Zambezi to Sesheke, where they were well received by Seketetu. On the return journey in August, Dr. Livingstone paid his third and last visit to the Victoria Falls. The party was recalled and for a few years Livingstone remained in England.

Sickness takes its toll

He returned to Africa alone in 1866 with the imposing but vague title of British Consul for "that portion of Africa lying between Portuguese Territory and Abyssinia". It was his intention, on this occasion, to explore the sources of the Nile and Congo Rivers. The truculent attitude of Arab slave-traders on Lake Nyasa obliged him to turn south and re-enter Northern Rhodesia. After crossing the Liangwa he turned north again and headed for Lake Tanganyika, which he reached in April, 1867. By this time, sickness was beginning to take its toll and his progress became very much slower.

Turning westward from Lake Tanganyika he reached Lake Mweru where the Lunda Chief treated him as a friend. At this point

large numbers of his carriers refused to go any further. Determined to find the source of the Nile, he struggled on with only five faithful servants, his goal this time being Lake Bangweulu, which he discovered in July, 1868. Convinced now that the headwaters of the Nile were much further north, he returned to Lake Tanganyika. En route he developed pneumonia and very nearly died. He and his five bearers reached Ujiji in March, 1869, and rested.

It was here, in Ujiji, that Stanley, commissioned to ascertain the truth of rumours about his death, met him on 10th November, 1871. Instead of persuading Livingstone to return to England, Stanley himself was talked into joining the doctor on an exploratory tour of Lake Tanganyika. Stanley returned to the coast four months later.

Livingstone set off on his last journey in September, 1872. Striking westward from Lake Tanganyika, he encountered trouble from the start. The heavy rains had set in and for months he floundered through swamps and was treated with hostility by the swamp-dwellers. He fell ill with dysentery and then malaria and by April, 1873, he was powerless to move. He was carried to Chitambo's village just south of Lake Bangweulu. There, on the first day of May, 1873, he died.

His closest followers, faithful to the end, decided that his body should be returned to his own people. Removing his heart and viscera and burying them at the foot of a tree in Chitambo's village, they embalmed his body and carried it hundreds of miles to the coast, whence it was conveyed to England on a British warship. Dr. Livingstone's last resting place is, fittingly, Westminster Abbey. A monument now occupies the spot where formerly stood the tree beneath which his heart was laid.

THE ERA OF THE TRADING COMPANIES

Missionary development around Lake Nyasa began shortly after Livingstone's death, but it was not until 1885 that a permanent mission station was established in Northern Rhodesian territory, the earliest being the Paris Mission under Francois Coillard. The work of explorers and missionaries made the colonisation of Northern Rhodesia possible; that of the traders and prospectors who followed made it inevitable.

The history of Southern and Central Africa has been one of continued overland expansion since the days of earliest European settlement at the Cape in 1652. The discovery of diamonds in 1869 and gold in 1886 quickened the tempo of the northward drive and precipitated the development of a vigorous trade with which the

British Government was bound, in its own interests, to keep pace. They annexed the diamond fields of Griqualand West in 1871, and most of Bechuanaland in 1885, extending British interest to the borders of what was later to become Southern Rhodesia.

Prospectors and traders trekked northward in increasing numbers and Cecil Rhodes concentrated all his energy on gaining official recognition for his British South Africa Company. The Royal Charter was issued in October, 1889, giving the Company power to administer the areas obtained by treaty with native rulers and to engage in all forms of economic activity. Treaty-makers were despatched into the country north of the Zambezi. First, F. E. Lochner concluded a treaty with Paramount Chief Lewanika, granting the Company mineral and commercial rights over Barotseland. Alfred Sharpe and Joseph Thomson were instructed to obtain concessions from all the principal chiefs between Lake Nyasa and the Belgian Congo. These two succeeded up to a certain point but were unable to secure the Katanga, which even at that time was suspected of being rich in minerals. Shortly afterwards the local chief changed his mind about bartering his land, and when a Belgian expedition arrived they were able to incorporate the Katanga into the Belgian Congo.

In the meantime the African Lakes Company, which had been formed as a missionary-trading enterprise in the neighbourhood of Lake Nyasa, was having trouble with the slave-traders until, in 1891, Sir Harry Johnston annexed "Nyasaland District" on behalf of the British Government, and the slave trade was ended with the aid of small detachments of Sepoys.

Solid Foundation

In 1893 the African Lakes Company transferred its concessions and treaties to the British South Africa Company and became purely a trading corporation. The territory of North-Eastern Rhodesia was thus acquired by the Company and, until 1895, was administered by the Commissioner for Nyasaland. By 1895 the foundation had been laid for the establishment of orderly administration. In that year all the country as far east as the Luapula River came nominally under the jurisdiction of the British South Africa Company.

In 1900 Paramount Chief Lewanika was persuaded to sign a treaty extending the Company's jurisdiction within his dominions. Separate administrations were established in North-Eastern and North-Western Rhodesia, the former under the Commissioner for Nyasaland and the latter under the High Commissioner for South Africa.

The capital of North-Eastern Rhodesia was established at Fort Jameson in 1899. Kalomo was the seat of Government for North-Western Rhodesia until 1907, when it was transferred to Livingstone.

Before 1899 the whole Territory had been vaguely included in the Charter granted to the British South Africa Company, but in that year the Barorseland-North-Western Rhodesia Order in Council placed the Company's administration of the western portion of the country on a firm basis. It was closely followed by the North-Eastern Rhodesia Order in Council of 1900 which had a similar effect. The two territories were amalgamated in 1911 under the designation of Northern Rhodesia, and the administration of the Company (subject to the exercise of certain powers of control by the Crown) continued until 1924. In that year the administration of the Territory was assumed by the Crown in terms of a settlement arrived at between the Crown and the Company, and the first Governor was appointed on 1st April, 1924.

THE DISCOVERY OF COPPER

Hopes of developing rich mineral deposits had long been cherished. In 1920 the output of minerals realised a total value of only £387,000. By 1924 this had risen to £3m., due largely to the mining of lead at Broken Hill. Then, in 1925, sulphide deposits yielding a high proportion of copper were discovered near Ndola, on the Congo border. In the years which followed came the development of Northern Rhodesia's great copper industry. A bad start with the Bwana Mkubwa crash was the prelude to a brilliant future. The Territory's four big mines at Luanshya, Kitwe, Mufulira and Chingola came into production shortly after Bwana Mkubwa closed down in 1929.

But world depression in 1931 shattered early hopes. Almost overnight the price of copper fell from £72 per ton to £27. Work on the Copperbelt, as this area became known, continued on only two mines and there was widespread unemployment among both Europeans and Africans.

After 1933 the situation slowly improved. In that year the Territory produced minerals valued at £3,845,560, more than seven-eighths of which accrued from copper. And since those troubled years of depression and struggle for survival, the fate and fortunes of Northern Rhodesia have been bound up in the Territory's copper mining industry. Strenuous efforts have been and are still being made by Government to build up a more balanced economy, so that if another depression does result in a fall in mineral prices, Northern Rhodesia will not be dependent entirely on her copper resources.



THE TRIBES OF NORTHERN RHODESIA

The earliest people living in Northern Rhodesia were the bushmen; timidous, primitive little folk who knew little beyond how to live. As defenceless as the animals among which they dwelt and hunted, their decimation by the hordes of Bantu from the north was a foregone conclusion. The remnants fled through the forests towards the south, and to-day the bushmen live precariously in the inhospitable wastes of the Kalahari Desert. One or two lesser-known tribes in the Zambezi Valley are assumed to be the only descendants of their kind now in Northern Rhodesia.

It is substantially correct to say that by A.D. 1500 the Bantu had overrun the whole of Northern Rhodesia. The constant tribal warfare in the north sent wave after wave flowing to the south in this great migration which was to populate Africa with Bantu stock from the Nile to Zululand. Even the early invaders moved on, crossed the Zambezi, and in time reached Zululand, the end of their wanderings.

At the present time the population of the Territory has been classified into seventy-three different tribes, the most important of which are the Bemba, Ngoni, Chewa and Bisa in the north-eastern districts, the Lozi, Tonga, Luvale, Lenje and Ilia in the north-western districts, and the Senga, Lala and Lunda, sections of which are resident in both the eastern and western areas. There are some thirty different dialects in use, but many of them vary so slightly that a knowledge of six of the principal languages and English would enable a person to converse with every native of the country. Nyanja is in use as the official language of the police and of the Northern Rhodesia Regiment, and, apart from the *lingua franca* known as "Chitpalapa", is probably the language most generally spoken by Europeans. In many instances the tribes overlap and encroach upon each other, and it is not uncommon to find a group of villages of one tribe entirely surrounded by villages of another tribe. Many of the tribes on the borders extend into neighbouring territories; in some instances the paramount chief resides in a foreign country and only a small proportion of the tribe lives in Northern Rhodesia.

Above: New and old. A contrast in Mine headgear at Mindola

Below: Surface plant at Nkana, 1931





The Zambezi River forms the southern boundary of the country for about 520 miles, separating it from the Caprivi Strip and Southern Rhodesia. The Luapula River forms another natural boundary between the Protectorate and the Belgian Congo along the northern edge of the Congo Pedicle and north as far as Lake Mweru. Elsewhere the boundary follows watersheds and occasional streams or is marked by beacons.

GEOLOGY

The high plateau is part of the largest plateau on the earth's surface, the great African plateau which stretches unbroken from the Sahara in the north to the Union of South Africa in the south. Up-lifted in Mesozoic and Tertiary times, it is the largest part of the ancient continent of Gondwanaland. It is an ancient surface of old rocks, granites, gneisses, schists, quartzites, shales, and other primitive rocks. On this surface have been deposited sediments of the Karroo system, laid down from middle Carboniferous times to the Triassic, probably under climatic conditions which varied from glacial to cool, warm, and finally semi-arid. Most of these Karroo sediments have disappeared and are now found only in the Zambezi and Luangwa troughs. At the end of this period of deposition there was volcanic activity which resulted in lava extrusions in the Victoria Falls area.

Except for very occasional appearances of Cretaceous outcrops in the Luangwa Valley, and the remnants of the Karroo sediments in the Zambezi and Luangwa troughs, the only other sediments are those of the Kalahari system, the Kalahari Sands which cover the whole of Barotseland, and were laid down in Tertiary to Recent times.

RIVERS AND LAKES

With the exception of the Northern and Luapula provinces, which are part of the Congo Basin, Northern Rhodesia lies on the watershed between the Congo and the Zambezi River systems.

It is probable that the Zambezi and its main tributaries, the Kafue and the Luangwa, were initiated on Karroo sediments which blanketed the basement rocks beneath. Certainly the Zambezi, after leaving the Kalahari Sands of Barotseland, and while following a faulted trough in Karroo sediments for most of its length, has been superimposed upon lavas in the vicinity of the Victoria Falls and upon basement rocks at Kariba. In each case gorges have been formed.

The three great natural lakes of the Territory, Lakes Bangweul, Mweru and Tanganyika, are all in the north and are part of the

NORTHERN Rhodesia, with an area of 288,130 square miles, consists in the most part of high plateau of a general elevation of from 3,500 to 4,500 feet above sea level, except where occasional mountains rise to over 7,000 feet or the plateau is deeply entrenched by the Zambezi River and its tributaries, the Kafue and the Luangwa, or the Luapula River, part of the headwaters of the Congo in the north-west.

POSITION

The Territory lies between latitudes 10 degrees and 18 degrees South, and between longitudes 22 degrees and 33 degrees East. It is part of the Federation of Rhodesia and Nyasaland; Southern Rhodesia, to the south of the Zambezi, and Nyasaland, to the east, are the other two partners. Other neighbours of Northern Rhodesia are Angola (Portuguese West Africa) to the west, the Belgian Congo to the north and north-east, Tanganyika to the north-west, Mozambique (Portuguese East Africa) to the south-east, and the Caprivi Strip, a northwards extension to the banks of the Zambezi of South-West Africa.

headwaters of the Congo River. Lake Bangweulu, which with its swamps covers an area of about 3,800 square miles, is drained by the Luapula River. This river, which flows south for a while, turns west and then northwards to pass through Lake Mweru and thence to the Congo.

CLIMATE

Though within tropical latitudes, due to the general height of the plateau Northern Rhodesia has a modified Sudan type of climate. There are three seasons: a cool dry season from May to August, a hot dry season from September to November, and a wet warm season from December to April. Only in the valleys of the Zambezi and the Liangwa is there excessive heat (particularly in October) and, in the wet season, a high humidity.

While the rainfall pattern over the whole country is similar, the amount of rainfall varies considerably. The country is affected most by the movement of the inter-tropical convergent zone, the zone of convergence between the sub-tropical high pressure areas of the northern and southern hemispheres. Over the sea, this zone approximates to the Equator, and, when the sun is overhead at the Equator, gives heavy rains to the equatorial region of Africa. The zone moves southwards with the apparent movement of the sun in the southern summer and brings rain to the greater part of Northern Rhodesia. In the north, rainfall is fifty inches or more, decreasing to the south to Lusaka, where it is in the nature of thirty inches. South of Lusaka the rainfall is due more to the east and south-east trade winds, which have lost much of their humidity by the time they have reached so far inland, with occasional excursions southwards of the inter-tropical zone. Rainfall is in the nature of twenty to thirty inches. In exceptional years the influence of the inter-tropical zone is felt much farther to the south, resulting in excessive rains in the Southern Province and partial drought in the north. Except for very rare and small falls of rain in August, the rainfall is confined to the wet season from November to April. It occurs as torrential thunderstorms at the beginning of the season, settling down to fairly continuous heavy rain over periods of two to three days with warm dry spells between. As the dry spells increase in length and frequency, the end of the rains occurs.

Temperatures are tempered by the height of the plateau above sea level. They vary from 60°F. to 80°F. in the cool season, with morning and evening temperatures as low as 40° to 50° and occasional frost in some areas. During the hot season, temperatures may range from 80° to 90°F.

The following table shows average annual rainfall over the past twenty years and representative maximum and minimum temperatures during the hottest and coldest months of the year respectively:

Station	Altitude in feet	Annual Rainfall in inches	Mean Max. Temperature October	Mean Min. Temperature June
Abercorn	5,440	45.65	83.3	51.9
Kasama	4,544	50.28	87.5	50.5
Mpika	4,598	43.20	85.8	49.1
Port Rosebery	3,759	41.42	88.5	45.2
Mwinilunga	4,447	52.02	85.9	43.5
Ndola	4,163	45.66	83.5	41.5
Broken Hill	3,902	34.90	89.3	47.8
Lusaka	4,191	32.67	87.9	50.1
Petauke	3,389	36.48	93.0	52.2
Fort Jameson	3,386	40.34	89.1	53.7
Mongu	3,459	37.16	93.0	50.1
Livingstone	3,230	26.15	94.5	45.0

VEGETATION

The natural vegetation reflects directly the climate of the country. It is a savannah type of vegetation, except for small areas of tropical grassland.

Three types of savannah can be recognised. Along the line of rail from Broken Hill to Kalomo, and in parts of North-Western Province, there is mixed savannah which includes the evergreen woodland of the north-west (*Cryptocarpus*), and the chipyia or high-grass woodland of the central plateau. The second type, which covers the greater part of the country, is deciduous *Brachystegia*-*Isoberlinia* woodland. This, while giving the general appearance of parkland, varies from almost open grassland to almost closed forest. The third type of savannah occurs in lower, drier and warmer valleys of the Zambezi and the Liangwa. It is mopani woodland, the mopani tree (*Copiphospermum mopane*) being deciduous, with a fire-resistant bark, capable of living in temporarily waterlogged areas, but sensitive to cold. Associated with the mopani are such trees as the acacia and the euphorbia, and in lower areas the baobab, the palm (*Hyphaene ventricosa*) and the *Copifera gorskiana*. From the forests near Livingstone is cut for commercial use "mukwa" (*Pterocarpus angolensis*) for furniture making, and "mukushi" or Rhodesian teak (*Bukidua plurijuga*) for sleepers, etc.

The tropical grasslands are mostly flood-plain features such as the Baroese Plain on the upper Zambezi, the Kafue Flats on the Kafue and other small areas.

SOILS

Associated with the higher rainfall areas of the north-east and north-west occur the red earth clay-loam soils and in the lower Chambezi-Bangweulu basin are Lake Basin soils which are lateritic. The humus content of the virgin soils is high but cultivation rapidly exhausts them.

Over much of the rest of the country occur plateau soils which are ferruginous lateritic. The soils carry natural grass and have a fairly high surface humus content, but this decreases rapidly in the lower layers of the topsoil. Valley soils in the lower areas are similar to the brown forest soils of the Union of South Africa, and are more productive.

The Kalahari Sands to the west produce soils of little fertility though they do support a natural grass and forest cover.

LAND UTILISATION

Most of the country can be classified as extensive pastoral and arable but there is a considerable area still infested with tsetse fly. Included in the pastoral land are the grasslands of Barotseland which are inundated in the summer but dry in the winter.

Along the line of rail from Kalomo to Broken Hill is a region of semi-intensive pastoral and arable land.

COMMUNICATIONS

Natural communications are difficult. The main waterways run trans-versal to the normal flow of trade, which is north-south, and are in any case frequently interrupted by rapids, gorges, or floods. They have, however, considerable internal use, e.g. the Zambezi is a water arterial from near Livingstone to Barotseland, and the Bangweulu area has developed water transport to road-head within 100 miles of the Copperbelt.

Road and rail transport facilities, while they cannot be compared with those existing in more developed countries, are steadily improving.

All the main towns are linked by rail, a link which extends from Livingstone in the south 520 miles north to the Belgian Congo boundary, with branch lines serving the main Copperbelt towns.

An all-weather main road paralleling the railway, in part tar and in part high-grade gravel, joins the main towns in the same way as the railway. To the main provincial centres, such as Fort Jameson and Kasama, good gravel or earth roads are in existence and continually

being improved, while a network of minor roads of greatly varying quality serves most centres of administration.

Regular air services link the country with extra-territorial routes, while the main centres both along the line of rail and the more remote rural areas are served by an internal network of air services.

POPULATION

In 1960, the estimated African population was 2,340,000, while the European population at the census of 8th May, 1956, was 64,810, the Asiatic 5,400 and Coloured 1,550.

The Western Province, with its highly industrialised Copperbelt, supports just under two-thirds of the total European population of the Territory. Lusaka and Broken Hill account for most of the Central Province European population, and two-thirds of the Southern Province European population lives at Livingstone. Elsewhere except for isolated centres of administration and trading, the European population is to be found in the farming areas along the line of rail from Broken Hill to Kalomo and in the farming areas around Fort Jameson, Kasama, and Abercorn.

The Asian and Coloured population follow very much the pattern of the European population.

The African population is spread sparsely over the whole country though there are certain areas which are more densely settled. Along the Luapula associated with the fishing industry, in the Mazabuka and Choma districts of Southern Province associated with maize production and cattle rearing there are areas with a large African population. A special concentration of population is linked directly with industrialisation, particularly on the Copperbelt. While most of the population of the Copperbelt is migratory, a static element is growing. Elsewhere, the African bases his life on subsistence agriculture or semi-nomadic cattle keeping and the density of the population is low.





Party had thirteen seats, Central Africa Party four, Dominion Party one, African National Congress one and there were four Independents.

In the elections for the two reserved European seats and those for twelve of the remaining seats (representing the main areas of European settlement), the weight to be accorded to votes cast by voters on the lower tier of the franchise is limited to one-third of the votes actually cast by voters on the higher tier. All elected members of the Legislative Council are returned by, and become responsible to, a multi-racial electorate. Every qualified voter may vote twice, once for a member in a "reserved" seat and once for another member, and at least one of his votes will always count in full.

Franchise is conferred on all citizens of the United Kingdom and the Colonies, citizens of Rhodesia and Nyasaland and British Protected Persons, male and female, over twenty-one years of age, subject to education, property or income, and residential qualifications.

The seat of Government is Lusaka, where the majority of Government departments have their headquarters.

THE constitution of the protectorate of Northern Rhodesia provides for an Executive and a Legislative Council, and although under various Orders in Council the British Government retains certain overriding powers, there is now a wide measure of self-government in the Territory.

The Executive Council is presided over by the Governor, and consists of ten Ministers, of whom four are officials and six are unofficial, the latter including two Africans. Each Minister, whether official or unofficial, is responsible to the Governor in Council for the administration of a group of Government departments. The principle of collective Cabinet responsibility applies to the decisions of Executive Council which is in fact equivalent to a Cabinet. All the Ministers, whether official or unofficial, constitute the Government front bench in the Legislative Council.

The Legislative Council is presided over by a Speaker and consists of thirty members, of whom six are officials, two are nominated by the Governor and twenty-two are elected in single-member geographical constituencies on a two-tier qualitative franchise containing voters of all races. Two of the seats must be filled by Europeans and two by Africans. In the Eleventh Legislative Council the United Federal

ADMINISTRATION

The general administrative system follows a pattern common to most British colonial territories. The country is divided into seven provinces, administered by Provincial Commissioners, and the Barotseland Protectorate, which has a Resident Commissioner. The provinces are subdivided into districts, each controlled by a District Commissioner. The headquarters of a district are known as the "Boma". In the urban areas, local government affairs are administered by city and municipal councils or town management boards. There are few such local authorities in the rural areas, apart from the native authorities, and in these areas the District Commissioners are usually responsible for local government matters as well as general administration.

The following forty-four districts comprise the Territory of Northern Rhodesia:

Barotseland Protectorate: Protectorate Headquarters—Mongu; Districts—Mongu, Kalabu, Mankoya, Senanga, Sesheke.

Central Province: Provincial Headquarters—Broken Hill; Districts—Broken Hill Urban, Broken Hill Rural, Feira, Lusaka, Mkushi,

Mumbwa, Serenje.

Eastern Province: Provincial Headquarters—Fort Jameson; Districts—Fort Jameson, Lundazi and Petauke.

Northern Province: Provincial Headquarters—Kasama; Districts—Kasama, Abercorn, Chinsali, Isoka, Lwingu, Mpika, Mporokoso.

Southern Province: Provincial Headquarters—Livingstone; Districts—Livingstone, Gwembe, Mazabuka, Nainwala, Choma, Kololo.

Western Province: Provincial Headquarters—Ndola; Districts—Ndola Urban, Ndola Rural, Chingola, Kiwu, Luanshya, Mufulira,

Bancroft, Katulishi.

North-Western Province: Provincial Headquarters—Solwezi; Districts—Solwezi, Balovale, Kapompo, Kasempa, Mwinilunga.

Luapula Province: Provincial Headquarters—Fort Rosebery; Districts—Fort Rosebery, Samfya, Kawamawa.

LOCAL GOVERNMENT—URBAN AREAS

The administration of urban local government in the Territory is under the control of the Minister for Local Government and Social Welfare, who is an unofficial member of Legislative Council.

There is one city council (Lusaka), seven municipal councils, thirteen management boards, and six African township management boards. These latter towns are sited near the larger towns in the Copperbelt and at Broken Hill, and being in the nature of satellite suburbs serve a most useful purpose in the sphere of training Africans in local government matters and procedure. They are occupied entirely by Africans. The distinction between councils and boards is mainly one of civic dignity and comparative powers.

The main controlling legislation is the Municipal Corporations Ordinance and the Townships Ordinance.

The major authorities have elected majorities, and membership of a council consists of between twelve and sixteen councillors who elect one of their number to be mayor. Boards on the other hand have from five to ten nominated members (with one exception), one of whom is appointed chairman.

The franchise derives from the ownership or occupation of rateable property, and annual elections are held. Elected councillors hold office for three years, one-third retiring in rotation each year.

Elected members of boards hold office for two years, one-half of whom retire each year. Nominated members hold office for a period of three years.

All local authorities are authorities under the public health legislation, can levy rates, borrow money, own and manage housing schemes, and are in control of most public services within their areas. They are not, however, responsible authorities for education or medical services.

The city and municipal councils are empowered to make their own by-laws, and may raise loans from sources other than the Government.

Management boards borrow all necessary loans from the Government and function under township regulations enacted by the Governor in Council.

There is a municipal association of Northern Rhodesia comprising representatives from all the local authorities, which takes a leading part in co-ordinating opinions and in initiating policy and legislation. The Ministry co-operates fully with the association by referring to it, when necessary, all matters of direct interest to local authorities.

The phenomenal growth of local government activities and responsibilities which has taken place over the past decade or so, even allowing for the change in the value of money, can be seen from the following brief statistics.

RATES AND VALUATIONS

Showing for each Local Authority the Total Valuation as at 31st December, 1959, the Rate Pounds payable in 1959 and approved for 1960, and the Rates Payable on a Specimen Residential Property.

	Gross Recurrent Revenue	Gross Recurrent Expenditure	Loan Debt	R.V. (Land and Improvements)
1945	£170,562	£162,705	£250,662	£not available
1950	£710,013	£682,09	£921,473	£8,359,589
1955	£2,755,989	£2,693,628	£11,061,282	£48,837,819
1958	£6,039,052	£5,739,703	£23,642,531	£93,297,355

The salient features of the scheme of Government grants in aid to local authorities are that the Government pays contribution in lieu of rates on all government property; makes road grants on a mileage basis (which now supersedes an arrangement whereby one-half of the motor licence fees collected in the town was paid over to the local authority); contributes fifty per cent. of the expenditure on fire services; reimburses in certain circumstances the cost of burying destitutes; provides deficiency grants in respect of small townships; and makes a number of other minor grants.

Grants are also paid by the Federal Government in respect of national roads passing through local authority areas; in lieu of rates on Federal Government rateable property and for public health services.

The revenue of local authorities, apart from the foregoing grants, is mainly derived from rating and charges for services provided, including in most cases water and electricity.

Rates are normally owners' rates (although the legislation also provides alternatively for the levy of occupiers' rates) and are levied separately on the capital value of land and buildings.

Small townships

In addition to the local authorities mentioned above there are fifty-one small townships in which the District Commissioner is the local authority, and seven more township management boards appointed to supervise the affairs of their respective nine townships. In no instances are any of the above subject to the same degree of central Government control nor do they receive (except in specific cases) any form of Government grant in aid.

Consideration is being given to the establishment of district councils to serve peri-urban areas.

The majority of the local authorities have established African housing areas under the provisions of the Urban African Housing Ordinance, for the housing of Africans employed or living within their areas. While a large proportion of the houses have been erected by the local authorities themselves from loans borrowed from Government sections of African housing areas are set aside for the specific purpose of enabling Africans to build their own houses. Up to quite recently Government has erected housing in these areas for its own civil servants, but is now negotiating for the sale to the local authorities of all such houses. Thereafter it will rent the accommodation in the same way as does an employer or individual.

In furtherance of the policy of African representation in local authority affairs it is now a statutory requirement that city and municipal councils and management boards appoint an African affairs committee consisting of equal numbers of councillors/members and Africans, and in addition appoint area housing boards for each African housing area. These boards consist of two representatives of the local authority and such number of Africans residing in the areas as the local authority consider necessary.

The powers delegated by the local authorities to the area housing boards vary, but examples are—

- (i) the allocation of houses;
- (ii) the allocation of trading premises;
- (iii) the submission of annual estimates of income and expenditure of the area;
- (iv) the right to authorise expenditure within the approved limits up to certain amounts; and
- (v) the running of cinemas, libraries and playing grounds.

LOCAL GOVERNMENT—RURAL AREAS

A system of local government is in force under which native authorities with their own treasuries are constituted with powers defined by statute. The native authorities can make orders, subject to the veto of the Provincial Commissioner, which have the force of regulations under the law. Such orders are made on minor matters affecting the welfare of the area concerned, markets, agriculture, forestry, game conservation, and so on. The native authorities can also make rules, subject to the approval of the Governor, such rules constituting more important local legislation for the peace, good order and welfare of the people of the area concerned, and including the levying of local rates and fees. The majority of native authorities raise levies for general or special purposes such as education. In addition they receive, either direct or by way of grants from provincial native treasury boards, all that is paid by way of native tax by Africans registered in their areas except for 1s. per tax paid by Africans resident or working in rural areas, and 2s. per tax by those in urban areas, which accrues to the Central Government. In addition the Government has set aside the sum of £200,000, which is available for loans to native authorities for the construction of capital works.

JUDICIAL ADMINISTRATION

Justice is administered by the High Court of Northern Rhodesia, by subordinate courts and by native courts. These courts have civil and criminal jurisdiction. All criminal cases tried by subordinate courts are subject to review by the High Court.

The law administered in the High Court and subordinate courts comprises the Statute Law of the Federation of Rhodesia and Nyasaland, Northern Rhodesian Ordinances and Subsidiary Legislation promulgated thereunder respectively, together with English law in force in 1911, such English Statutes subsequently enacted as have been

applied in the Territory, and such Orders of Her Majesty in Council as relate to the Territory. Practice and procedure are governed by the Criminal Procedure Code in criminal cases and by High Court and subordinate court rules in civil cases.

In civil cases between Africans in the High Court and subordinate courts and in both civil and criminal cases in native courts, native customary law is followed where it is not repugnant to justice or equity and not incompatible with the ordinances and subsidiary legislation for the time being in force in the Territory.

The High Court of Northern Rhodesia consists of the Chief Justice and three Puisne Judges. Subject to the provisions of the High Court Ordinance of Northern Rhodesia, the court exercises all the jurisdiction and powers vested in the High Court of Justice in England.

The Chief Justice is stationed in Lusaka, and the Puisne Judges in Lusaka (2) and Ndola respectively. In addition to these two centres, High Court sessions are held regularly at Livingstone, Kasama, Fort Jameson and Mongu, and occasionally at other district headquarters at special sessions.

Appeals from the High Court are heard by the Federal Supreme Court either at Salisbury in Southern Rhodesia or at Lusaka when that court holds a session there.

There are four classes of magistrates' courts created by the Subordinate Courts Ordinance. Class I courts comprise those of Provincial Commissioners and Senior Resident and Resident Magistrates, Class II comprise those of District Commissioners, Class III those of District Officers not in charge of the District, and Class IV those of such Cadets in the Provincial Administration as have been accorded judicial powers.

Class I courts exercise both civil and criminal jurisdiction, but are precluded without the permission of the High Court from trying charges of treason, murder and manslaughter, attempts thereat, or abetment of or conspiracy to commit such offences. The civil jurisdiction of Senior Resident Magistrates is limited to claims of up to £400; that of Provincial Commissioners and Resident Magistrates is limited to claims not exceeding £200. Class II courts are empowered to try similar criminal cases, but the limit of claims in civil cases is £100. Class III and Class IV courts have more restricted jurisdiction. A Class IV court has no civil jurisdiction.

Senior Resident Magistrates have power to impose sentences of imprisonment of up to five years (sentences exceeding three years

imprisonment requiring to be confirmed by the High Court.) Other Class I Magistrates may impose sentences of up to three years imprisonment (sentences exceeding two years imprisonment requiring to be confirmed by the High Court). Sentences of imprisonment by subordinate courts of the II, III and IV class require confirmation if they exceed one year, six months and one month respectively.

There is an establishment of four Senior Resident Magistrates and fourteen Resident Magistrates, all of whom hold professional qualifications.

There are Senior Resident Magistrates' courts at Lusaka, Ndola, Kiwe and Livingstone. Some Resident Magistrates are stationed as well at these places and others at Broken Hill, Chingola, Choma, Fort Jameson, Lmanshya and Mufulira. These magistrates go on tour to hold court in certain other towns regularly and at other places as occasion demands. In areas which are not regularly visited by Resident Magistrates, the magisterial work is normally done by the officers of the Provincial Administration.



and a few European
settlers
arrived
in 1890

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Above: *The Civic Centre, Lusaka*

Below: *The official opening of the new High Court at Ndola*

POPULATION

CENSUS

THE results of the 1956 census of Northern Rhodesia showed a European population of 65,277, an increase of 28,056 (75 per cent.) over the 1951 census figure of 37,221.

Census Date	European	Asiatic	Coloured	Estimated African
7th May, 1911	1,497	39	—	820,000
3rd May, 1921	3,634	56	145	980,000
5th May, 1931	13,846	176	425	1,330,000
15th October, 1946	21,907	1,117	804	1,660,000
8th May, 1951	37,221	2,529	1,092	1,890,000
8th May, 1956	65,277	5,450	1,577	2,000,000

Table illustrating the growth in population since the first census was taken in 1911. The next census is due to be taken in May, 1961.

At 30th June, 1960, the population was estimated to total 2,430,000, of whom 2,343,000 were Africans, 76,000 Europeans and 10,300 other races (Asians and Coloured).

NON-AFRICAN IMMIGRATION INTO NORTHERN
RHODESIA FROM COUNTRIES OUTSIDE THE
FEDERATION.

Year	Male	Adults Female	Children under 16	Total
1955	2,304	2,245	1,859	6,408
1956	3,064	2,728	2,274	8,066
1957	2,454	2,448	1,899	6,801
1958	1,280	1,625	1,094	3,999

During 1959, approximately 3,600 Europeans and 300 Asians and Coloured persons entered Northern Rhodesia from countries outside the Federation.

More immigrants come from South Africa than any other country, although immigration from United Kingdom is considerable.

IMMIGRANTS BY ORIGIN

Year	Union of South Africa	United Kingdom	Other Countries	Total
1955	3,647	1,805	956	6,408
1956	4,623	2,306	1,137	8,066
1957	3,420	2,292	1,089	6,801
1958	1,562	1,686	751	3,999

DISTRIBUTION OF POPULATION BY TOWNS

	Europeans Estimate June, 1959	Africans Estimate Dec., 1958
Broken Hill	4,400	26,000
Chingola-Nchanga	5,000	30,000
Kirwe-Nkana	10,400	68,000
Livingstone	3,900	20,000
Luanstyria-Roan Antelope	6,300	48,000
Lusaka	11,300	50,000
Mufidila	6,300	40,000
Ndola	8,900	50,000
Remainder of Northern Rhodesia	16,500	1,918,000
Total Northern Rhodesia	73,000	2,250,000

Seventy-seven per cent. of the European (but only 15 per cent. of the total African population) live in the eight main urban centres. The Copperbelt towns support just over half the total European population of Northern Rhodesia.

Northern Rhodesia is a country of fairly young people, only ten Europeans in every 100 being over fifty years of age. It is interesting to note the preponderance of infants up to the age of four, and the relatively high number of persons in the twenty-five to thirty-nine age groups.

AGE COMPOSITION OF EUROPEAN POPULATION IN COMPARISON WITH OTHER COUNTRIES

All figures are expressed in percentages of the total populations.

Age Group	Union				New Zealand
	Northern Rhodesia 1956	Southern Rhodesia 1956	of South Africa 1956	England and Wales 1957	
0-4	13.4	11.8	11.4	7.4	11.8
5-9	12.1	11.1	11.0	7.7	11.4
10-14	7.7	8.3	9.6	7.8	8.6
15-19	4.7	6.3	8.7	6.2	7.1
20-24	6.3	6.7	7.4	6.1	6.2
25-29	10.7	8.7	7.2	6.5	7.0
30-34	11.1	9.0	7.0	7.0	7.0
35-39	10.0	8.5	6.6	7.1	6.6
40-44	8.2	7.9	6.8	7.1	6.5
45-49	6.2	6.6	6.2	7.3	6.0
50-54	3.8	4.7	4.7	7.0	5.0
55-59	2.1	3.2	3.7	6.1	4.3
60 and over	3.7	7.2	9.7	16.7	12.5
	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0

VITAL STATISTICS

EUROPEAN BIRTHS, MARRIAGES AND INFANT MORTALITY, 1939 AND 1950-1959

Year	Births	Marriages	Total		Rate per 1,000 Persons
			Deaths	Infant Deaths	
1939	378	29	167	108	8
1950	1,036	31	334	187	6
1951	1,200	32	382	238	6
1952	1,318	31	385	225	5
1953	1,450	30	383	270	6
1954	1,686	32	462	262	5
1955	1,814	31	511	256	4
1956	2,076	31	579	315	5
1957	2,208	30	626	298	4
1958	2,244	31	591	294	4.1
1959	2,261	31	584	312	4.3

RELIGIOUS DENOMINATIONS

More than one third of the European population of Northern Rhodesia in 1956 was Anglican in faith, 16 per cent. belonged to the Dutch Reformed Church, 13 per cent. were Roman Catholics, 12 per cent. were Presbyterians and nearly 11 per cent. were Methodist.

EUROPEAN POPULATION BY RELIGION: 1956

Religion	Males	Females	Total
Anglican	11,871	10,984	22,855
Roman Catholic	4,424	3,793	8,227
Dutch Reformed	5,641	5,031	10,672
Methodist	3,511	3,375	6,886
Presbyterian	4,312	3,713	8,025
Hebrew or Jew	543	431	974
Baptist	383	341	784
Greek Orthodox	347	204	551
All Others	3,640	2,733	6,373
Total	34,672	30,605	65,227

According to the 1956 Census the most common income range for males was £1,000 to £1,999 (9,770 cases) while there were 7,249 men who received less than £1,000. Of the female population who had incomes, 1,606 received up to £249; 1,980 between £250 and £499 and 2,466 between £500 and £799.

DISTRIBUTION OF INCOME



MAIN CENTRES OF POPULATION

THE majority of the European residents in the Territory reside in a relatively narrow belt of country lying on each side of the railway line running from Livingstone in the south to Ndola and the Copperbelt on the Congo border.

Except for the tobacco farming area in the Eastern Province around Fort Jameson and the settlement at Abercorn in the Northern Province, there are very few Europeans residing in areas more than 100 miles from the railway who are not missionaries, traders or civil servants.

Practically all the main industrial and farming development has similarly been confined to the railway belt.

The bulk of the European population resides and works in the area known as the Copperbelt. In this area the main towns, which are all linked by good tarmacadam roads, are—

Ndola: (altitude 4,160 feet, European population 10,000, Africans 75,000) is the gateway to the Copperbelt and also its commercial and industrial centre. Secondary industries producing mining equipment, sheet metal fabrication, clothing, concrete products, industrial gases, iron, steel and non-ferrous castings, etc. Supply centre for copper mines. Local centre for

rail and air traffic. Rail junction for Copperbelt towns, with main line continuing to Elizabethville thence to Lubango Bay. Airport is northern terminal for Central African Airways flights within the Federation, and is the first stop in the Federation for a number of flights to London. Regular air services to East and South Africa. Administrative headquarters of the Western Province (which includes all the Copperbelt). Wide educational, sporting and social amenities and facilities. Establishment of a technical college planned. Average annual rainfall 45.4 inches. For further information apply to: Town Clerk, P.O. Box 197, Ndola.

Kirwe: (altitude 4,112 feet, European population—including mine township of Nkana—12,000, Africans 75,000) is the largest centre of European population in the Copperbelt. Headquarters of the Northern Rhodesia Chamber of Mines and the Rhokana Corporation. Copperbelt distributing centre for power from Kariba Hydro-electric Scheme effected by largest switching station in Southern Africa. Government general hospital (£1m.) with maternity and specialist facilities. Wide range of educational, sporting and social amenities. Maximum average temperature during hot season, 79°F., minimum average 65°F. Average annual rainfall 60 inches. For further information apply to: Town Clerk, P.O. Box 70, Kirwe.

Chingola: (altitude 4,331 feet, European population—including mine township of Nchanga—5,000, Africans 36,000) is situated 32 miles to the north of Kirwe. Wide range educational facilities, including the Copperbelt Technical Foundation for vocational training. Sporting and social amenities include one of the finest golf courses in Southern Africa. Supplementing the basic copper industry are an ever-growing number of secondary industries. For further information apply to: Town Clerk, P.O. Box 104, Chingola.

Mutulira: (altitude 4,227 feet, European population—including mine township—7,000, Africans 56,000) is 10 miles from the Congo border at Mokumbo where the Congo Pedicle road provides access to the Luapula and Northern provinces. Wide range of educational, sporting and cultural facilities and amenities. Average annual rainfall 58 inches, average maximum temperature 72°F., minimum 64°F. For further information apply to: Town Clerk, P.O. Box 208, Mufulira.

Luanshya: (altitude 4,055 feet, European population—including mine township—5,600, Africans 44,000) is situated

20 miles to the south-west of Ndola. Wide range of educational, sporting and social amenities. For further information apply to: Town Clerk, P.O. Box 140, Luanshya.

KALULUSHI: (altitude 4,200 feet, European population 1,200, Africans 8,000) is situated 10 miles east of Kitwe and is associated with Chibuluma Cobalt and Copper Mine. It became the Copperbelt's first "integrated" township when, on 1st July, 1958, the mining company invested the control of the mine township in the Kalulushi Management Board. Education facilities include kindergarten and junior schools and there are facilities for most sports. For further information apply to: The Secretary, Kalulushi Management Board, P.O. Box 70, Kalulushi.

BANCROFT: (altitude 4,450 feet, European population—including mine township—1,900, Africans 19,000) is situated at the north-western extremity of the Copperbelt nine miles from the Congo border, 16 miles from Chingola, 73 miles from Elizabethville and 85 miles from Ndola. Average annual rainfall 60 inches. A co-educational Government school caters for children of infant and primary school age, the building of a secondary school being under consideration. Most sporting and social amenities including nine-hole golf course. For further information apply to: Secretary/Manager, Bancroft Management Board, P.O. Box 333, Bancroft.

Travelling south from the Copperbelt, the first town of any size is BROKEN HILL: (altitude 3,879 feet, European population—including the mine township—5,800, Africans 32,500) situated 110 miles south of Ndola, 40 miles south of the junction where the Great North Road branches off to East Africa, and 86 miles north of Lusaka. The Rhodesia Broken Hill Development Company's mine produces high grade lead, zinc and vanadium worth about £3m. in annual exports. Territorial headquarters of Rhodesia Railways and Central African Road Services. Administrative headquarters of the Central Province and local centre of a European farming area. Educational facilities include a secondary school. Wide range of sporting and social amenities. For further information apply to: Town Clerk, P.O. Box 24, Broken Hill.

LUSAKA: (altitude 4,198 feet, European population 13,000, Africans 62,000) is the capital of Northern Rhodesia (since 1935) and was granted the status of a City by Royal Charter on 9th September, 1960. Headquarters and seat of Government, it is also the centre of a large farming area. Approximately 200 miles from Ndola and 300

miles from Livingstone and Salisbury (Southern Rhodesia), Lusaka is centrally situated on the railway line to the Copperbelt and the main trans-African north-south road route. From the airport, services radiate to all parts of the Federation, and regular stops are made by aircraft en route to London and East Africa. Average annual rainfall 33 inches, average maximum temperature (October) 88°F., average minimum temperature (June) 50°F. Expanding range of secondary industries and wide educational, sporting and social amenities. For further information apply to: Secretary, Lusaka and District Publicity Association, P.O. Box 36, Lusaka.

KAFUE: (altitude 3,241 feet, European population 800, Africans 1,000) is situated 27 miles south of Lusaka almost on the banks of the Kafue River. Kafue has developed considerably from its original "railway camp", although some 80 per cent. of the European population is connected with the railways. Educational facilities include kindergarten and primary schools, while there is a moderate range of sporting and social amenities. For further information apply to: Secretary/Manager, Kafue Management Board, P.O. Box 21, Kafue.

Seven miles south of Kafue and one mile after crossing the Kafue River, the main road to the south divides, one road continuing to Salisbury via Chirundu (or via the Kariba Dam north and south access roads), the other branching off to Livingstone, Victoria Falls and Bulawayo. On the road to Livingstone, 77 miles south of Lusaka, lies MАЗАВУКА: (altitude 3,450 feet, European population 400, Africans 3,000) centre of a European farming area; MONZA: (altitude 3,707 feet, European population 150, Africans 1,100) an agricultural centre 115 miles from Lusaka; CHOMA: (altitude 4,307 feet, European population 700, Africans 3,000) an agricultural and developing railway centre 177 miles from Lusaka; and finally KALOMO: (altitude 4,057 feet, European population 70, Africans 1,500) a small agricultural township situated 216 miles south of Lusaka and 78 miles north of Livingstone and, until 1907, the capital of North-Western Rhodesia.

LIVINGSTONE: (altitude 2,977 feet, European population 3,800, Africans 17,000) is situated close to the north bank of the Zambezi River and about 7 miles from the Victoria Falls. Capital of Northern Rhodesia from 1911 (when North-Eastern and North-Western Rhodesia amalgamated as Northern Rhodesia) until 1935, when the seat of Government was transferred to Lusaka. International airport, museum, and nearby a 300 acre game park. The oldest municipality in the Territory, it is the main tourist centre of Northern Rhodesia as well as a town of some commercial and industrial importance. Administrative headquarters of the Southern Province. Average

annual rainfall 26.3 inches. During the hot season the temperature may reach 100°F., but during May, June and July the climate can be pleasantly cool. Educational facilities include a secondary school. Wide range of sporting, cultural and social amenities. For further information apply to: The Secretary, Livingstone Publicity and Development Association, P.O. Box 385, Livingstone.

Away from the line of rail, only Fort Jameson and Abercorn can claim to be more than trading and administrative centres.

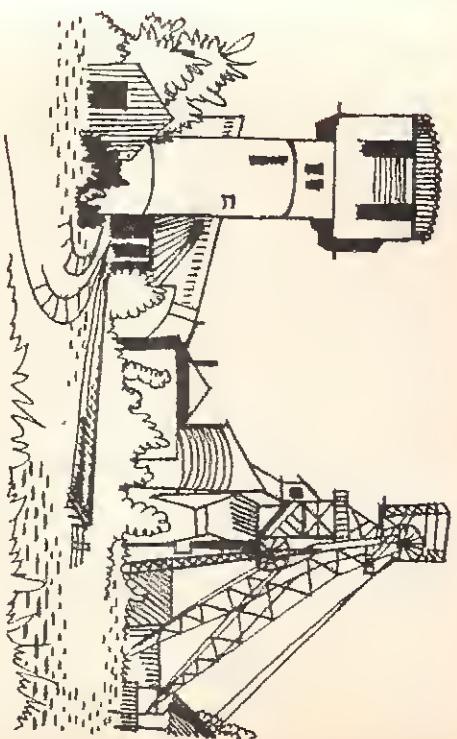
ABERCORN: (altitude 5,400 feet, European population 150, Africans 1,250) situated in the very north of the Territory and close to Lake Tanganyika, has a small farming community. Owing to altitude and the relatively high rainfall (annual average 44 inches) Abercorn enjoys a delightful climate.

The proximity of Lake Tanganyika is an additional attraction and makes Abercorn a centre of interest to holiday-makers. The most spectacular of Abercorn's scenic attractions is the Kalambo Falls where the water makes a sheer drop of 726 feet into a deep gorge.

FORT JAMESON: (altitude 3,620 feet, European population 450, Africans 11,000) was originally planned in 1898 as the capital of North-Eastern Rhodesia and is now the administrative headquarters of the Eastern Province.

The town is the commercial centre for an important tobacco-growing area and there is a school and hospital as well as social amenities.

The town is also a centre for tourists visiting the game camps in the Luangwa Valley.



THE COPPER BELT

As the name implies, the Copperbelt is the home of Northern Rhodesia's great copper mining industry which is, in terms of world production, second only to the United States. But a mere thirty years ago none of the present mines was producing, and less than forty years ago the Copperbelt consisted of little more than dense bush populated mainly by elephant, lion and other varieties of game.

To bring copper mining to this erstwhile wilderness took a great deal of courage and endurance by men such as W. C. Collier. In early 1902, before the torrential summer rains had ceased, Collier and two others set off from Bulawayo with fourteen donkeys as transport, to prospect for copper.

The rivers were swollen, the tracks quagmires and it is not surprising that it took them three months to travel something like 800 miles. They nearly lost their donkeys and supplies when fording the flooded Zambezi and, after crossing the Kafue, found themselves in tsetse fly country and had to abandon the donkeys. They hired local African porters; tall, naked men who, it was said, would just as easily laugh at one's jokes as kill one in one's sleep.

Before reaching the Copperbelt, Collier halted at the Silver King, one of the many tiny, now derelict copper mines, opened at the turn of the century, which failed through lack of communications, capital, knowhow and equipment.

He continued to the Copperbelt and found a native commissioner's post at Kapopo, near Ndola, where a man named Jones gave him advice and hospitality. In recognition of this, Collier named a mine after Jones—“Bwana Mkubwa,”—the name given by Africans to native commissioners and other important Europeans.

Collier's most romantic discovery was at the site of to-day's Roan Antelope copper mine. He arrived at the Luanshya stream with an aged and tottering guide who could walk no further. In the late afternoon sun, Collier saw a fine Roan Antelope bull and shot it. Its horns rested on a rock stained green with copper. The name for the mine-to-be was obvious.

However, so little importance was attached to Collier's discoveries that the claims he and others staked were only registered with the Secretary of Mines in 1913.

Most of to-day's known copper deposits were discovered by 1910—except those at Nchanga and Mufulira—but there was no development of any importance until fifteen years later.

In 1914, an American named A. C. Beatty formed a concern called Selection Trust with a registered capital of £50,000, but the company lay dormant until 1920, when Beatty acquired an interest in the now defunct Bwana Mkubwa mine. Deep drilling for the first time in Northern Rhodesia revealed in 1926 the presence of a huge copper deposit at Roan Antelope. There was a thirty-six and a half feet wide core of sulphide ore worth developing on a large scale, and in the same year the Roan Antelope Copper Mining Company was formed.

The Roan Antelope mine at Luanshya and Rhotoka Corporation's Nkana mine went into production in 1931, followed by Mufulira in 1933, Nchanga in 1939 and today there are also smaller, but expanding, mines at Bancroft and Chibuluma.

An electrolytic refinery was started at Nkana in 1935 followed by another at Mufulira in 1952. A third refinery has now been established at Ndola.

One short-lived copper mine now consists of little more than heaps of rubble, water-logged shafts and rotting, old-fashioned wooden headgear. This is at Kansanshi, where production started in a small way in 1956, only to end in 1957 when the mine became suddenly flooded.

Bancroft mine had a serious setback when, due to falling prices and a serious water problem which has now to a great extent been overcome, it was temporarily shut down at the beginning of 1958. It was re-opened in April, 1959 and since then production has risen steadily.

To-day, the copper mines are controlled by two large groups, the Rhodesian Selection Trust and the Anglo American Corporation, both of which have their Rhodesian headquarters in Salisbury.

The labour force of the copper mines has been highly organised into various unions and associations for the purpose of collective bargaining. The Northern Rhodesia Mine Workers' Union looks after the interests of daily paid European miners and the Northern Rhodesia African Mineworkers' Trade Union fulfils a similar function for African ticket workers. The Northern Rhodesia Mine Officials and Salaried Staff Association caters for European salaried employees and the Northern Rhodesia Mines African Staff Association for African employees. There is a “closed shop” agreement between the Northern Rhodesia Mine Workers' Union and the mining companies.

In 1959, a record year for the industry, output was increased from 419,845 short tons in 1958 to 595,009. This, coupled with better prices, increased the value of production from £75m. to £115m.

Yet barely a decade ago copper production was worth only £35m. It is officially estimated that about £250m. has been invested in establishing the industry, out of which £25m. has been spent on streets, houses and other amenities for the towns.

Big contributor

By far the largest industry in Central Africa, copper mining is estimated to have contributed 17.8 per cent. in 1959 to the net domestic output of the Federation.

Naturally, this provides employment—at least by the standards of Africa—for many people. In 1959, the companies employed an average of 7,259 Europeans and 35,000 Africans, but this by no means gives a true picture of the number of people living directly off the prosperity of copper mining. Many smaller subsidiary industries, such as mechanical engineering for repairing equipment, and all the commercial undertakings which supply the needs of the population, are dependent on copper.

The European population, all within a radius of fifty miles, numbers about 40,000 and there are some 270,000 Africans on the Copperbelt.

The average annual cash income of a European copper mining employee was £1,800 in 1959 and for an African £218, but these figures do not take into consideration “hidden” emoluments such as sub-economic rents and free water supply.

For Copperbelt shopkeepers, one of the most profitable times of the year is early September, when the bulk of the metal bonus is paid out; for the financial year ending 30th June, 1960, this amounted to nearly £4m. The bonus was fixed on the basis of 46 per cent. of basic pay, but in September only 31 per cent. was paid out. The rest will be distributed in Christmas and leave bonuses.

In the September pay-out, Europeans received on average £300 in bonus money and Africans £60. But it was reported in the local Press that the spending spree had been far more restrained than in previous years, and both Europeans and Africans preferred to bank most of their money rather than to use it for deposits on expensive cars, radiograms, furniture, refrigerators and other amenities that make life more comfortable. Gone are the days of the "Wild West" era when gambling miners wagered their cars when money ran out, or staked £1,000 on a single throw of dice. Legendary now are the stories of revolvers being fired in the mine clubs or of new rifles being taken out of the gunsmiths' shops and fired at distant water towers to test their accuracy. But despite this new tendency to save money, the Copperbelt still enjoys a very high standard of living.

At each of the four larger mining towns, Kitwe, Mufulira, Chingola and Luanshya, two townships have been laid out. One is a mine township and the other has been built for Government, commercial and industrial undertakings. The mine and Government townships are adjacent to each other and a stranger would be unable to tell where one began and the other ended. The inhabitants of both townships mingle freely, and facilities provided by the mine, such as the mine swimming pool and cinema, can be enjoyed by all.

In order to facilitate the administration of adjacent mine and Government townships, proposals have been made to integrate them and have them jointly administered by the municipal councils of the Government townships. This arrangement was first put into practice in 1958, when the Chibuluma Cobalt and Copper Mine handed over the administration of its township to the Kalulushi Management Board.

Ndola, which grew up on the edge of swampland and owed its origin more to the need for a Government administrative centre than to mining, is at the apex of the Copperbelt's rail network and as such developed into a commercial and distributive rather than a mining centre. It is also an important air junction for international traffic.

Luanshya, with its partner mine township of the Roan Antelope, is called the garden town of the Copperbelt, mainly because of the refreshing grass verges and herbaceous borders which line the approaches to the centre of the town.

Mufulira is growing rapidly, its expansion being largely due to an ambitious £16m. mine development programme. Nchanga, with the adjacent Government township of Chingola, is noted for its huge open-cast pit, from which ore is scooped up by massive mechanical shovels. Kitwe, with the mine township of Nkana, has the distinction of being the largest of the Copperbelt centres with a European population of over 12,000.

Optimistic Forecast

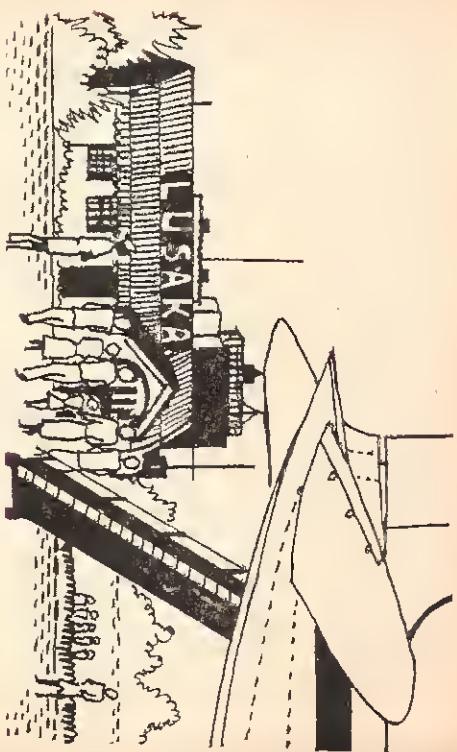
Bancroft is to-day one of the smaller mines, but mining officials have forecast that in time it may develop into one of the largest. At Chibuluma, the other smaller mine, development is taking place and a new shaft is being sunk.

The Federation's highest paid community should provide a fine local market for farmers, but unfortunately the Copperbelt is an unsatisfactory agricultural region. Poor soil conditions, heavy rainfall, high clearing costs, expensive labour, the small scale of production possible and the high incidence of petty larceny, all combine to make the Copperbelt a difficult crop farming area. Some of the 212 local farmers manage, however, to make a good living out of the land; particularly one who in 1959 nearly cornered the Copperbelt tomato market with a bumper crop from 120,000 plants.

The Copperbelt's future? A senior Government official recently completed a report which estimates the Copperbelt's future long-term needs and planning requirements. He forecast that copper production would by 1964 increase by 50 per cent., but since then a general worldwide increase in copper production has emphasised the need for production cuts to forestall drastically falling prices.

But whatever the future, copper remains a basic raw material and the Copperbelt ore reserves are immense. On the prosperity of its copper industry stands or falls the whole economy of Northern Rhodesia, and the future economic progress of the Territory will depend on the stability of the world's copper markets.





IMMIGRATION

IMMIGRATION into the Federation of Rhodesia and Nyasaland is controlled by the Federal Immigration Act, 1954, and various regulations published thereunder. The administration of the Act is vested in the Federal Chief Immigration Officer, whose address is—

P.O. Box 8145, Causeway, Salisbury.

Telegraphic Address: "PRINCIM—SALISBURY."

Telephone Numbers: Salisbury 27736, 27737, 27738.

BRITISH IMMIGRANTS

Intending British immigrants are dealt with on a pre-selective basis. Persons resident in the United Kingdom or Eire should make application to—

The Secretary, British Immigrants Selection Board, Rhodesia House, 429, Strand, London, W.C.2.

Those resident elsewhere to—

The Secretary, British Immigrants Selection Board, P.O. Box 8018, Causeway, Salisbury, Rhodesia and Nyasaland.

The prescribed application forms are obtainable from the two selection boards, Federal Chief Immigration Officer, all immigration offices, consuls-general and consuls, and from the offices of all Federal High Commissioners.

Successful applicants are issued with a Residence Permit which must be produced to the Immigration Officer on the holder's arrival in the Federation, but possession of a Residence Permit does not confer absolute right of entry into the Federation and holders are still required to satisfy the Immigration Officer on arrival that they are able to comply with the general requirements of the Act. Every person upon entry is required to—

- (1) Possess a valid passport or other recognised travel document of identity.
- (2) Be literate in a European language.
- (3) Be of good character.
- (4) Have sound physical and mental health.
- (5) Be examined by an Immigration Officer within twenty-four hours of arrival.

A person granted a Residence Permit will be required to work in the occupation stated thereon during his first two years residence. This does not preclude a change of employer, providing the occupation to be followed is the same.

Quotas are in operation at present limiting the number of permits which may be issued in any one month.

Residence Permits are valid for purposes of entry within six months from date of issue but may be revalidated by the appropriate selection board if adequate reasons are given for the required extension.

SPECIAL REQUIREMENTS AS TO TUBERCULOSIS

All immigrants aged three years or more are required to produce to the Immigration Officer a certificate signed by a radiologist showing freedom from active pulmonary tuberculosis at the time of a radiological examination which must have been carried out not more than six months prior to the immigrant's arrival in the Federation.

BRITISH TOURISTS, VISITORS AND BUSINESS VISITORS

Provided British tourists, visitors and business visitors are able to satisfy the Immigration Officer on arrival as to character, health, possession of a valid passport or other recognised document of identity, and availability of sufficient financial resources to cover the period of their proposed stay and the cost of their return journey (if not in possession of a return ticket), nothing further is required of them. No person admitted to the Federation as a visitor may take employment without first obtaining a Residence Permit, or permission from the British Immigrants Selection Board, Salisbury.

Tourists, visitors and business visitors may not remain within the Federation for more than six months except with the permission of the Chief Immigration Officer. The Chief Immigration Officer, may, upon application, extend the period of a visitor's stay for a further six months, but no person may remain in the Federation as a visitor for more than twelve months. Provision exists for such persons to make application to the British Immigrants Selection Board, Salisbury, for the issue of a Residence Permit. It must not be assumed, however, that a permit will be granted, and persons wishing to enter the Federation with permanent residence in view would be well advised to apply for a Residence Permit before making arrangements to leave for the Federation.

TEMPORARY EMPLOYMENT PERMITS

Temporary Employment Permits may be issued by the London board or the Chief Immigration Officer, to whom application should be made by any employer who wishes to engage *temporary* staff from outside the Federation. Temporary Employment Permits are valid for a period of six months in the first instance and their validity may be extended upon application, for one further period of six months. A holder of a Temporary Employment Permit must be prepared to leave the Federation when his permit expires.

Holders of Temporary Employment Permits are required to give proof in the form of a radiologist's certificate that they are free from pulmonary tuberculosis (see paragraph above).

ADMISSION OF ALIENS INTO THE FEDERATION

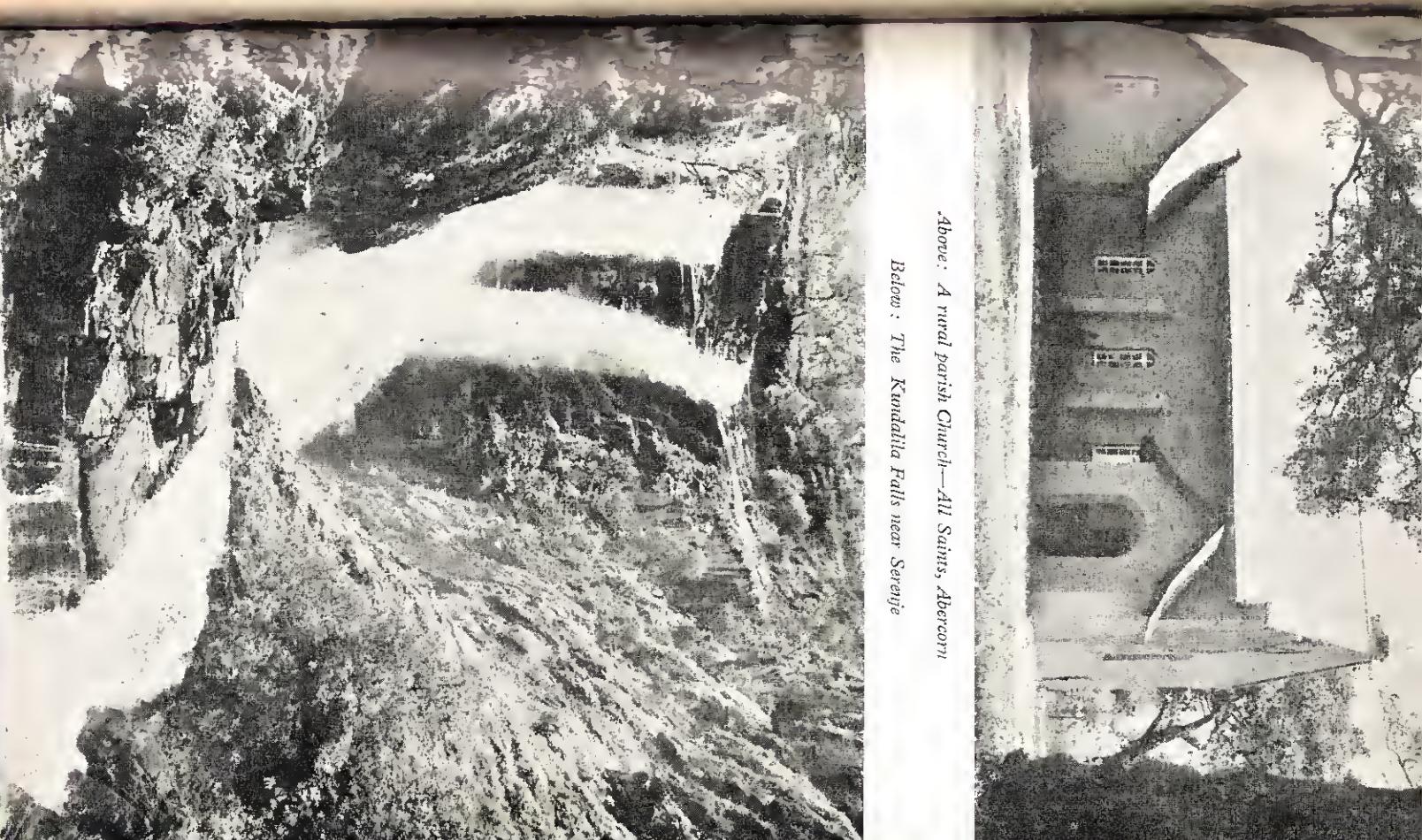
An alien who wishes to migrate to the Federation is required to make application for a Permanent Residence Permit to the Secretary, Alien Immigrants Selection Board, P.O. Box 8018, Causeway, Salisbury, Southern Rhodesia. Application forms, etc., are obtainable from the offices mentioned above.

All aliens entering the Federation for permanent residence are required to register at their nearest Police station in terms of the Aliens (Registration and Status) Act, 1954, within thirty days of their arrival.

The same obligations are imposed on alien tourists, visitors and business visitors as apply in the case of British subjects, but, in addition, all alien visitors are required to take out Temporary Residence Permits or Tourist Permits on arrival. These permits are issued by the Immigration Officer at the port of entry.

Above: A rural parish Church—All Saints, Abercorn

Below: The Kundalila Falls near Serenje



VISAS

All aliens who desire to enter the Federation for any purpose are required to hold valid national passports or other recognised documents of identity, and except in the case of nationals of the countries listed below, such passports or other documents must be visaed for the Federation:

Denmark.
Iceland.
Netherlands.
Norway.

Italy.	San Marino
Liechtenstein.	Sweden.
Luxembourg	Switzerland

Citizens of the United States of America who enter the Federation as tourists or visitors do not require visas, but if they enter as immigrants, Luxembourg, Switzerland.

visas are required. Portuguese nationals, resident in Portuguese East Africa may enter the Federation as visitors for a period not exceeding sixty days without visas.

ENTRY OF NON-EUROPEANS

The Selection Regulations under which the British Immigrants Selection Board operate relate only to immigrants of European descent. Non-Europeans should make application to the Chief Immigration Officer before commencing their journey.



His Excellency the Governor of Northern Rhodesia, Sir Evelyn Hone, in the grounds of Government House, Lusaka

Visitors who intend to keep their vehicles in the Federation for longer than twelve months will be required to pay duty. No consideration can be given to application for a refund of duty in cases where these vehicles are re-exported.



Travelers' samples

A rebate of duty is granted in respect of *bona fide* samples imported by commercial travellers visiting the Federation and intended solely for use in the taking of orders and not for sale. The rebate of duty will only be granted to a traveller who represents a firm established outside the Federation or who is himself a merchant so established and is travelling with samples of his own wares.

The traveller must produce the samples to the Customs department with a list, in triplicate, describing each article in sufficient detail for purposes of identification and showing the values and countries of origin of such articles separately. For the purpose of convenience the contents of each container must be listed separately.

The traveller will be required to deposit a sum of money, sufficient to cover the duty on the samples, with the Customs at the port of importation which sum will be refunded on the exportation of the samples. If the samples are not exported within twelve months the deposit will not be refunded.

Travelers' samples for sale and return

Persons intending to enter the Federation on a temporary basis with goods which are to be displayed on a sale or return basis should first write to the Controller of Customs and Excise explaining the object of their visit. Such importations are usually allowed after suitable arrangements have been made to secure the duty involved.

Settler's effects

The used personal and household effects of a settler are admitted to the Federation free of duty, provided that the settler can truthfully subscribe to the undermentioned certificate; and provided that such effects are imported with or soon after the arrival of the settler:

Certificate

I..... do hereby declare that I have entered the Federation with the intention of taking up permanent residence therein and the goods abovementioned which are entered free of duty are my own used effects and have been in use by me prior to their despatch to the Federation and that they are not imported for sale or disposal to any other person.

For the purpose of settler's rebate, personal effects include workmen's tools, garden implements and domestic workshop appliances, but do not include motor vehicles or mining, industrial, agricultural or business machinery, implements, appliances or equipment.

Tourists

A rebate of customs duty may be granted in respect of goods not intended for consumption and temporarily imported into the Federation by *bona fide* tourists for their own use (this does not apply to motor vehicles which have been dealt with separately above).

Tourists arriving in the Federation will be required to complete a customs declaration form, and all goods which are not the personal used clothing of the tourist must be declared. Duty may be remitted on any single consignment of goods, the total value of which for duty purposes does not exceed £1 or where the total duty does not exceed 11d. If, however, the total value exceeds £1 or if the total duty exceeds 11d. all the goods become dutiable. In addition to the foregoing the following amounts of liquor and tobacco may be admitted free of duty at the discretion of the Officer of Customs:

one-hundred cigarettes or 1lb. tobacco in any other form;

one opened bottle of spirits or wine, or 2 pints beer (unopened).

Visitors from territories adjoining the Federation may obtain customs declaration forms in advance from the Federation's High Commissioners, Trade Commissioners, or consulates.

Wedding presents

Once in respect of each married couple a rebate of customs duty shall be granted on the first £100 worth of wedding presents imported by any person arriving in the Federation under the following conditions:

- (1) such presents are the *bona fide* property of the importer;
- (2) such presents are not intended for sale or disposal to other persons;
- (3) such person signs a declaration to the above effect on a bill of entry or other document by which clearance of the presents is made;
- (4) such person proves to the satisfaction of a customs officer that he has been married within the period of six months immediately preceding the date of importation;
- (5) the presents are imported at the time of the arrival of such persons in the Federation or within such period thereafter as the Controller may allow.

Customs offices

There are customs offices at Livingstone, Lusaka, Broken Hill, Ndola, Kitwe, Fort Jameson and Abercorn in Northern Rhodesia and there are customs offices in most of the larger towns in Southern Rhodesia and Nyasaland.

Visitors to the Federation arriving by road will be required to complete customs formalities at the border. There are border posts at Kerebridge, Umtali, Moko (Nyampanda) and Phuntree on the Southern Rhodesia border of the Federation, Sesheke, Kipushi, Kasumbalesa, Mulashi, Mokambo, Sakania, Chembe, Abercorn and Tunduma on the Northern Rhodesia border, and Dedza, Biriwiri, Malosa and Manka on the Nyasaland border.



If a single present is valued at more than £1.00 it is excluded from the rebate but if the total value of a number of presents comes to more than £1.00, the presents liable to the highest rates of duty would be accepted as falling within the £1.00 allowance for the purpose of the rebate. This rebate is not restricted to persons arriving in the Federation for the first time but it is restricted to persons married outside the boundaries of the Federation.

PERSONS WHO BECAME CITIZENS AUTOMATICALLY
ON 1ST MARCH, 1958

Citizens by birth

A person born in wedlock in Northern Rhodesia whose father was a British subject at the time of birth.

Citizens by descent

A person born outside the Federation who was a British subject, and whose father was a British subject at the time of the person's birth and was also—

- (a) born in the Federation; or
- (b) naturalised in the Federation; or

(c) registered in Northern Rhodesia as a citizen of the United Kingdom and Colonies; or

(d) registered on the 1st March, 1958, in Northern Rhodesia on a roll of voters entitled to vote at elections for the Federal Assembly.

Citizens by registration

A person who was—

- (a) a British subject and enrolled on 1st March, 1958 on a roll of voters in any territory of the Federation at elections for the Federal Assembly; or
- (b) registered in Northern Rhodesia as a citizen of the United Kingdom and Colonies.

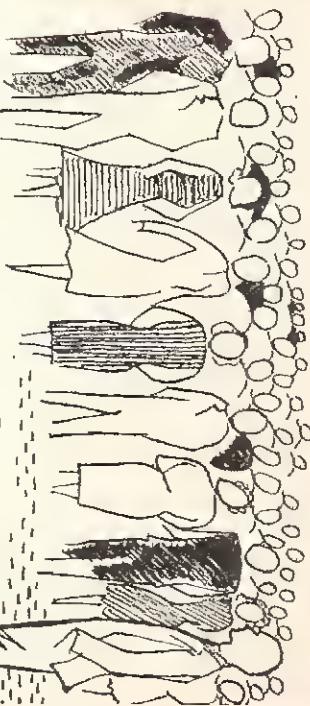
Citizens by naturalisation

A person naturalised in the Federation who was a British subject on 28th February, 1958.

Citizenship can be acquired in a number of different ways; by birth, by descent, by registration or by naturalisation and the persons affected can be divided into two groups:

Those who became citizens automatically on the 1st March 1958, and

Those who became citizens thereafter either by birth or descent or by the processes of registration or naturalization.



CITIZENSHIP

FORMERLY the British Nationality Act, 1948 was the only law governing British nationality and citizenship in Northern Rhodesia, but on 1st March, 1958 a law of the Federal Legislature, namely the Citizenship of Rhodesia and Nyasaland and British Nationality Act, 1957 also came into operation. The British Nationality Act, 1948 was amended abrogating the rights of certain categories of persons in Northern Rhodesia to claim registration or naturalisation as citizens of the United Kingdom and Colonies, and the effect of the new legislation generally was to transfer the functions of registration and naturalisation of citizens to the Federal Government. Registration or naturalisation as a citizen of Rhodesia and Nyasaland carries with it the status of British subject, and an innovation of significance is the provision for British protected persons of Northern Rhodesia to acquire citizenship and the British subject status by making application in a simple form without payment of any fee. Previously they could acquire this status only by going through the naturalisation process, which included payment of a fee.

Married women

There are special provisions for married women, and if she does not become a citizen in her own right, a married woman becomes a citizen of Rhodesia and Nyasaland if she was a British subject immediately before the 1st March, 1958, and was on that date—

- (a) the wife of a person who became a citizen in one of the ways mentioned in the foregoing paragraphs; or

(b) the widow of a person who would have become a citizen had the Act come into operation immediately before his death.

Such a woman becomes a citizen by registration, but if her husband is or was a citizen by naturalisation, she becomes a citizen by naturalisation.

These provisions do not apply to a woman who was a party to a marriage solemnised outside the Federation under a system permitting polygamy.

PERSONS WHO BECOME CITIZENS ON OR AFTER 1st MARCH, 1958 BY BIRTH OR DESCENT, OR BY APPLYING FOR REGISTRATION OR NATURALISATION

Citizens by birth

A person born in wedlock in Northern Rhodesia whose father was a British subject at the time of the birth.

Citizens by descent

A person born outside the Federation, if at the time of his birth his father was a citizen otherwise than by descent.

Citizens by registration

(a) British protected persons by virtue of connexion with Northern Rhodesia, and their wives, are entitled on application to registration as citizens.

(b) Citizens of certain specified countries which include United Kingdom and Colonies, Australia, Canada, Ceylon, India, New Zealand, Pakistan, Union of South Africa, Ghana, Federation of Malaya and Singapore who possess certain prescribed qualifications are entitled on application to registration as citizens of Rhodesia and Nyasaland. The normal qualifications are two years residence in the Federation prior to application and an adequate knowledge of the English language. Applicants must be of good character and have the intention of continuing their residence in the Federation.

A wife of a person who has been registered as a citizen on or after 1st March, 1958 does not become a citizen automatically. She must herself apply for registration, but she is not required

to have the normal residence or other qualifications. She is entitled to registration provided only that she has not been a party to a marriage solemnised outside the Federation under a system permitting polygamy. Provided she has been ordinarily resident in the Federation during the period of ten years immediately preceding the date of application, the widow of a person who—

(i) died before the date of commencement of the Principal Act;

(ii) was ordinarily resident in the Federation at the time of his death

will be deemed to have the necessary qualifications even though she has not an adequate knowledge of the English language.

(c) A woman who is the wife of a citizen and is herself an alien or a British protected person otherwise than by connexion with Northern Rhodesia, may apply for and in the discretion of the Federal Minister of Home Affairs be registered as a citizen.

(d) Any minor child, whether or not he is the child of a citizen, may in the Minister's discretion be registered as a citizen, provided the application is made by the responsible parent or guardian of the child.

(e) Certain persons having associations by way of descent, residence or otherwise with the Federation which justify their being registered as citizens, may at the discretion of the Minister of Home Affairs be granted citizenship without having been resident in the country during the two years immediately preceding the date of application, provided that they possess the other prescribed qualifications.

Citizenship by naturalisation

Aliens or British protected persons otherwise than by virtue of connexion with Northern Rhodesia who possess certain prescribed qualifications may apply to the Federal Minister of Home Affairs for the grant of a certificate of naturalisation. The qualifications required are residence in the Federation during the twelve months preceding the application and a total period of residence before that of not less than four years in the Federation out of the seven years preceding the twelve month period. An applicant must be of good character, have an adequate knowledge of English and have the intention of continuing his residence in the Federation. He must have been admitted for permanent residence in the Federation.

Provided she has been ordinarily resident in the Federation during the period of ten years immediately preceding the date of application, the widow of a person who—

(a) died before the date of the commencement of the Principal Act;

(b) was ordinarily resident in the Federation at the time of his death

will be deemed to have the necessary qualifications even though she has not an adequate knowledge of the English language.

LOSS OF CITIZENSHIP BY ABSENCE FROM THE FEDERATION

Certain persons are exempted under the law from the foregoing provisions relating to absence from the Federation. These include persons employed outside the Federation in Government service, persons employed by companies or bodies the central control and management of which are in the Federation, persons residing outside the Federation on grounds of ill health, and persons attending educational institutions outside the Federation. Citizens who have served in the armed forces of the Crown in time of war and have been honourably discharged do not lose their citizenship as a result of absence from the Federation.



LIVING CONDITIONS

CLIMATE AND CLOTHING

IN all the urban settlements of Northern Rhodesia the climate is healthy. It can, in fact, be described as healthy throughout the whole Territory if reasonable precautions are observed.

Snow is unknown but light frosts at night are not uncommon between May and September. Intending visitors and residents should therefore provide themselves with such clothing as they would ordinarily wear in England (except, of course, for heavy underclothing). At different times a use will be found for all types of clothes, even a heavy overcoat or fur being occasionally essential. Pullovers and cardigans are necessary in the early mornings and after sunset except during the hottest months.

Men

At least one good lounge suit, preferably of a lighter material than that worn in England, is advisable. Dinner jackets are compulsory at all the better dances or evening civic functions. Washing suits, flannels (with or without jackets) or khaki shorts are worn depending on the type of work being done and the time of year. In winter it is cold enough for suits or sports coats to be worn. A raincoat is essential. It should not be too heavy in weight because the heaviest rains occur during the warmer months.



Felt and panama hats are in general use, but outdoor workers need sun helmets or hats with very broad brims. Tinted glasses are useful antidotes to the strong glare of the sun.

Women

Washable cotton and light-weight linen frocks are most frequently worn by women during the day. The smarter type of afternoon dress is handy for cocktail or sundowner parties. Warm suits are necessary during the coldest months and even woollen or "jeep" coats have their uses. At dinners, dances or other formal functions, long evening frocks are generally worn. A smart hat is naturally indispensable on special occasions.

This list comprises the suggested basic requirements of a woman's wardrobe:

- | | |
|-----------------------------|------------------------------|
| 6 washable frocks. | 2 cardigans. |
| 2 evening dresses. | 1 pair of slacks. |
| 3 cocktail frocks. | 1 mackintosh. |
| 4 blouses or shirts. | 1 umbrella. |
| 2 warm skirts. | 1 shady felt or straw hat. |
| 1 long coat (light-weight). | Normal summer underclothing. |

A good range of shoes, including sandals and a strong pair for walking, is essential. Dress-making patterns are obtainable in the large centres.

Children

Children require light washable clothing in sufficient quantities to allow a daily or twice-daily change. Jerseys, cardigans and a mackintosh are essential. Linen or felt hats are worn by both boys and girls. School uniforms are obtainable locally.

Small boys usually wear khaki drill shirts and shorts for "roughing" about and grey flannel or white drill shorts for best wear. Cotton frocks are suitable for girls.

Clothing is more expensive than in the United Kingdom but it is plentiful in supply.

HOUSING AND RENTS

Control over building materials, which was necessary to introduce in the post-war years, no longer exists, and there has been a period of intensive house building in the last few years, although there has been

a slight recession in the building trade in the past two years. Government building has, however, been maintained at a reasonable level. Good quality houses are now being built at something below £2 per square foot. Government, the mining companies, the Rhodesia Railways and some commercial firms still provide housing for their staffs at a low rental, but there is an increasing tendency for employees of all these organisations to own their own houses. The standard of European housing is reasonably high and better finishes to floors, etc., are gradually being introduced. Individual houses are still mainly of single storey construction, but there are an increasing number of double storied houses. Over the past five years there has been a great increase in the number of multi-storied flats which have been constructed. Rents vary considerably and may range from about £10 per month for a single room to £40—£50 per month for a three or four bedroom house. Rentals for flats range in most centres from £15 to £30 per month depending on the size and standard of the accommodation concerned.

ELECTRICITY AND WATER SUPPLIES

Nearly all the towns along the line of rail and the larger townships in the remoter areas enjoy the facilities of mains electricity supply.

Electricity is being used to an increasing extent for most purposes, but in some instances where electricity has to be generated by diesel-driven plant, and is still comparatively expensive, electric cooking and water heating are not economically practicable. However, more and more use is to be made of hydro-electric power. All the Copperbelt Municipal Electricity Undertakings derive their bulk supplies from the network of the Rhodesia Congo Border Power Corporation which is fed from Kariba. Broken Hill and Livingstone Municipal Electricity Undertakings are already fed with hydro power. Lusaka has its own thermal power station which not only serves the urban and peri-urban area but transmits as far south as the Chirundu Sugar Estates on the Zambezi River. When the Kariba Hydro-electric station comes into full commission it will supply all the main distributing centres in both Northern and Southern Rhodesia, and in addition to the Copperbelt, Lusaka will derive its supply from that source.

In the rural districts and some small townships, household illumination is usually by paraffin pressure or similar type lamps.

Electricity supply is almost exclusively 220 volt single-phase and 380 volt 3-phase 50 cycle A.C. though in the mining areas there are a few remaining exceptional voltages for power purposes which are being discontinued as quickly as possible.

In the main towns purified water supplies are provided by the municipalities, while the mining companies provide their own supplies.

Smaller town supplies are provided by management boards from borehole or surface sources, and rural townships are supplied by Government from boreholes or dams with filtration plants and chlorination units.

Wood remains the main fuel for cooking in most areas. Refrigerators are now regarded as almost household necessities; they may be either electrical, or of the paraffin-burning type. Costs of electric light and water, etc., vary in different localities, but in Lusaka for example the electricity bill for a normal house is about 45s. to 65s. per month depending on what electrical appliances are used. Wood fuel is normally used for cooking and sitting-room fires, and a cord of wood costing £1 15s. should last one month. Water costs 4s. per 1,000 gallons with a minimum charge of 30s.

CHURCHES AND MISSIONS

Missionary enterprise began in Barotseland in 1885. Since that time many churches and missionary societies have established themselves in Northern Rhodesia, and in addition to evangelism have been pioneers of educational and medical work.

Mission stations, mission schools, mission hospitals and leper settlements are to be found even in the remotest parts of the Territory, while in the townships churches have been built to serve many denominations, Anglican, Free Church and Roman Catholic. Jewish synagogues are also to be found. Scattered settlers along the line of rail are ministered to by the Railway Mission. Social work of many kinds is a particular concern of the churches in urban areas. Both the Y.M.C.A. and the Y.W.C.A. are to be found in the Territory and the Student Christian Movement has been established in a number of schools and colleges.

Nineteen protestant churches and christian organisations are associated together in the Christian Council of Northern Rhodesia for mutual consultation and co-operation, and the establishment of the Mindolo Ecumenical Foundation at Kitwe has provided an inter-denominational centre for conference, training and research which is able to serve not only Northern Rhodesia, but the Federation and neighbouring territories in Central Africa.

There is close co-operation between Government and the churches in the fields of education, medicine, and social welfare.

COST OF LIVING

The cost of living in Northern Rhodesia rose steadily after the war up to the beginning of 1958, but since then it has risen relatively little, the index figure being 218 in July, 1960, taking the cost of living in August, 1939 as 100. This stabilisation in prices in 1958 and 1959 compares with the similar feature in prices in the United Kingdom in the same period. There are certain items, such as petrol, liquor and cigarettes which are considerably cheaper in Northern Rhodesia than in the United Kingdom, but for items such as cars, furniture, etc., the prices are roughly the same, with transportation costs roughly equalising the purchase tax paid in the United Kingdom (there is no purchase tax in Northern Rhodesia). Income tax is considerably lower in Northern Rhodesia than it is in the United Kingdom.

For comparative purposes, a list is given below showing the current prices in Lusaka for various typical items as at 30th June, 1960.

	Groceries, Provisions, etc.:					
	£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.
Flour, white	per 5 lb.	3	6			
Sugar, white	per lb.			9	1	
Tea	per $\frac{1}{2}$ lb.	2		9	1	to
Milk, fresh	per pint			8	1	
Potatoes	per lb.			5	1	
Bacon	per lb.	4		5	1	
Brown bread	per 2 lb. loaf	1	2			
White bread	per 2 lb. loaf	1	3			
Eggs	per dozen	4	6			
Butter	per lb.	4	0			
Margarine	per lb.	2	6			
Beef (popular cuts)	per lb.	0	2			
Pork (popular cuts)	per lb.	3	6			
Cheese, Cheddar	per lb.	3	6			
Soap (Sunlight)	per 2 lb. bar	2	0			
Soap (toilets)	per tablet	9	0	1	6	
Soap flakes (Lux)	per packet	2	9			
Soap powder (Surf)	per packet	2	9			
Toothpaste (large)	per tube	4	4	to		
Beer	per bottle	1	0	5	0	
Whisky	per bottle	1	7	6		
Brandy (local)	per bottle	18	0			
Brandy (imported)	per bottle	2	4	0		
Gin (local)	per bottle	18	0			
Gin (imported)	per bottle	1	3	6		
Cigarettes (local)	per 50	1	4	to	2	6
Cigarettes (English)	per 50	4	3			
Face powders:						
Ponds	per large box	3	0			
Cory	per large box	5	6			
Max Factor	per large box	4	0			
Yardley	per large box	7	6			

Other chemists' sundries:

		£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.
Lipsticks	each	2	0	to	13	3	
Aspirins	per 100	2	6				
Cow and Gate food.	per 2lb. tin	13	9				
Lactogen	per 5 lb. tin	1	3	6			
Enos	per large bottle	6	6				
<i>Men's clothing:</i>							
Lounge suits	each	10	10	0	25	10	0
Sports coats	each	5	5	0	12	12	0
Blazers	each	4	5	0	11	15	0
Flannel trousers	each	4	10	0	6	10	0
Hats	each	2	9	6	3	9	6
Socks (wool)	pair	7	6	to	11	6	
Ties	each	1	5	6	1	1	0
Pyjamas	pair	1	15	0	3	2	6
Shorts	pair	1	15	0	2	9	6
Shirts (collar attached)	each	1	4	0	3	2	6
Shoes	pair	2	12	6	5	5	0
<i>Women's clothing:</i>							
Cotton frocks	each	2	12	6	6	6	0
Silk frocks	each	6	0	0	15	0	0
Underwear (nylon)	set	3	0	0	5	0	0
Shoes	pair	17	9	to	5	5	0
Stockings (nylon)	pair	9	6	to	12	6	
Hats	each	17	6	to	4	0	0
Tennis blouses	each	3	19	0	3	0	0
Tennis skirts	each	3	15	0	0		
Tennis shorts	pair	1	5	0	0		
Costume suit (summer)	two-piece	13	0	0	12	0	0
Costume suit (winter)	two-piece	7	0	0	18	0	0
Cardigans	each	2	10	0	3	7	6
<i>Furniture:</i>							
Dining-room suites.	each	29	10	0	to	120	0
Bedroom suites	each	87	0	0	to	141	0
Lounge suites	each	29	15	0	to	120	0
Carpets, 12ft. x 9ft.	each	16	15	0	to	65	0
Curtaining, 36in.	per yard	6	6	to	1	5	0
<i>Crockery:</i>							
Tea sets	each	2	12	6	to	5	12
Dinner services	each	6	0	0	to	11	11
Coffee services	each	2	10	0	to	5	10
Canteen of cutlery	each	12	12	0	to	20	0
<i>Bed linen:</i>							
Blankets (all wool)	each	4	5	0	to	7	10
Sheets	pair	2	0	0	to	4	7
<i>Motor cars:</i>							
Hillman Minx	each	720	0	0			
Morris Minor 1,000 (4-door)	each	610	0	0			
Morris Minor 1,000 (2-door)	each	580	0	0			
Morris Mini-Minor	each	495	0	0			
Austin Seven	each	495	0	0			
Austin A-40	each	600	0	0			
Austin A-55	each	770	0	0			
Austin A-99	each	1,075	0	0			

Motor Cars—continued:

	£	s.	d.
Morris Oxford	each	782	10
M.G. Magnette	each	935	0
Volseley 1500	each	705	0
Volseley 15-60	each	885	0
Volseley 6-99	each	1,175	0
Riley 4/68	each	960	0
Opel Rekord	each	783	0
Opel Caravan	each	840	0
Vauxhall Victor	each	715	0
Vauxhall Victor, de Luxe	each	775	0
Vauxhall Velox	each	895	0
Vauxhall Cresta	each	645	0
Volkswagen	each	985	0
Karmann Ghia	each	1,385	0
Rover 100	each	1,685	0
Rover 3 lire	each	1,055	0
Landrover 109	each	985	0
Landrover 88 (diesel)	each	878	0
Landrover 88 (petrol)	each	1,495	0
Chevrolet Sedan 6	each	1,110	0
Ford (station-wagon)	each	1,060	0
Holden (sedan)	each	591	0
Ford Anglia de Luxe	each	767	0
Ford Consul	each	599	0
Ford Prefect	each	845	0
Ford Zephyr	each	894	0
Ford Zodiac	each	1,485	0
Ford Fairlane	each	1,773	0
Ford Starliner	each	1,773	0
Ford Galaxie	each	1,773	0

The only items now subject to price control are maize meal a bread of a specified weight, and butter.

DOMESTIC SERVANTS

The average Northern Rhodesia household is now tending to employ only two servants; one general inside servant who does chiefly the cooking and washing, and a second outside servant who does garden work, chops firewood and tackles simple tasks inside the house, such as polishing floors and furniture, lighting fires and washing up crockery and cutlery. Some families who have all-electric houses employ no inside servants at all.

A diminishing number of households still employ three servants—a cook, a general house servant and a gardener. The ability, willingness and the general demeanour of African servants vary considerably, but most of them need constant supervision, as it cannot be said that the occupation now attracts many men of energy and initiative. The average wage for a cook/general servant is about £8 a month, inclusive of ration allowance, where only one other outside servant is employed. If a separate cook and house servant are both employed,

their respective average wages would be about £6 to £7 a month and £5 to £6 a month inclusive of food. Gardeners' average wages are about £4 a month inclusive of food allowance. The usual practice is for consolidated monthly wages to be paid and small sums to help with food to be advanced weekly and deducted at the end of the month. Employers are expected to provide khaki and white uniforms for inside domestic servants, but not normally for gardeners. Employers are obliged by law to provide housing for their servants—one unit of housing is usually available on the employer's plot; other units have to be rented from the local authority and are generally scarce and relatively expensive, i.e. from £2 to over £3 a month. Thus, to employ and house two servants would cost about £14 a month without uniforms and to employ three would cost about £19 a month, without uniforms. Uniforms cost up to 45s. a set and two sets are usually needed for an indoor servant.

African girls are often employed as nurse-girls for young children. It is advisable to send them to be medically examined before engaging them. This service is performed free at Government hospitals or clinics.

The majority of African servants speak a little English, but it is in the employer's own interest to learn something of the native tongue. When speaking in English, the householder should remember to talk slowly, simply and distinctly.

The African servant is normally good-natured and well-mannered. He appreciates good manners in Europeans and should be treated with tolerance and understanding, but not with familiarity. Discipline should be firm but fair.

MUNICIPAL AND TOWNSHIP STANDS

Freehold land can occasionally be purchased by private treaty or from estate agents, but Government-owned land can be obtained on leasehold tenure under the following general conditions.

Municipalities may obtain, from the Crown, head leases to individual stands for the purpose of issuing sub-leases for a term of ninety-nine years less the last three days to suitable lessees of their own selection. Consideration and rental charges on sub-leases are determined at the discretion of the municipalities. The Crown's consideration for each head lease is £1 and the annual rental is as shown in the Schedule on the following page. Where municipalities do not wish to be granted a head lease, the land is alienated direct by the Crown. In such cases municipalities are entitled to fix the consideration at which the stand

should be alienated. Government's share of the consideration and rental so fixed is as laid down in the Schedule.

In smaller townships controlled by management boards, the head lease system does not apply, and stands are alienated by direct leases from the Crown. Management boards are entitled to fix the consideration at which the stand will be alienated. Crown's share of the consideration so fixed is £1 and the annual rental is as detailed in the Schedule.

Other charges payable to Government on the grant of a lease are survey fees, and costs of preparation and registration of documents of title.

SCHEDULE

Type of Stand	Municipalities consideration per acre	Rental per acre	Other townships consideration per acre	Rental per acre
Residential	£50	£6	£35	£4
Commercial	1,000	120	300	36
Light industrial	150	18	100	12
Heavy industrial	100	12	100	12

Residential lots of from five to ten acres can be taken up in the vicinity of some of the larger townships and are valued at £24 per acre of which £8 per acre is payable to the Crown at the time of the issue of the lease. Gross annual rental is calculated at 6 per cent. of the balance of the valuation.

SCHOOLING

The Federal Ministry of Education is responsible for the education of Europeans, Eurasians and Asians in the Territory.

The full range of secondary education is provided.

Tuition at Government schools is free, but a small general purposes fee for games and amenities is charged. Where hostels are provided for boarders at Government schools the fees are £81 per annum.

Remission of fees may be granted in relation to parents' means.

The Sakeji and Eureka Private Schools are Government aided. Sakeji is situated in the far north-western corner of the Territory and exists primarily for the children of missionaries and farmers.

The nearest university and teacher-training facilities exist in Salisbury and Bulawayo respectively. Scholarships, bursaries, grants

and loans, administered by the Federal Ministry of Education, are available for higher education in the Federation and elsewhere. Post-school technical education, mainly for apprentices, is provided by the Copperbelt Technical Foundation at Kitwe, Mufulira, Luanshya and Chingola, and by the Federal Government at Ndola, Broken Hill, Lusaka and Livingstone.

The following table details the existing schools in the Territory and shows which of these schools provide boarding accommodation.

EUROPEAN SCHOOLS IN NORTHERN RHODESIA

Town and school	Final Standard	Sex	Boarding Accommodation
<i>Government schools:</i>			
Abercorn	Standard 2	Both	—
Bancroft	Standard 5	Both	—
Broken Hill	Form VI	Both	yes
Chilanga	Standard 5	Both	—
Chingola	Form VI	Both	—
Chisamba	Standard 2	Both	—
Choma	Standard 5	Both	yes (girls)
Fort Jameson	Standard 5	Both	—
Fort Rosebery	Standard 3	Both	—
Kafue	Standard 5	Both	—
Kalulushi	Standard 5	Both	—
Kalomo	Standard 5	Both	—
Kasama	Standard 3	Both	—
Kitwe	Form VI	Both	—
Livingstone	Form IV	Both	—
Luanshya	Form VI	Both	—
Lusaka	Form VI	Boys	yes
Lusaka (Silver Rest)	Form VI	Girls	yes
Mazabuka (Codrington)	Standard 5	Both	yes (boys)
Mongu	Standard 2	Both	—
Mutulira	Form VI	Both	—
Ndola	Form VI	Both	—
<i>Convent schools:</i>			
Broken Hill	Form I	Primarily for girls, but small boys are also accepted.	yes
Chingola	Standard 5	—	—
Kitwe	Form IV	—	—
Livingstone	Form I	—	—
Luanshya	Form V	—	—
Lusaka	Form I	—	—
Ndola	Form I	—	yes
<i>Other schools:</i>			
Mwinilunga (Sakeji)	Form II	Both	yes
Kalomo (Eureka)	Standard 5	Both	yes

EMPLOYMENT

The following are the addresses of some of the largest employers in the country:

Northern Rhodesia Master Builders and Allied Trades Association, P.O. Box 646, Ndola.

Commercial and Industrial Association of Northern Rhodesia, P.O. Box 844, Lusaka. (Representing commercial and industrial firms in the country).

Northern Rhodesia Chamber of Mines, P.O. Box 134, Kitwe. (Representing the copper mining companies).

Rhodesia Railways, P.O. Box 596, Bulawayo, Southern Rhodesia.

The Secretary, Civil Service Commission, Northern Rhodesia Government, Lusaka.

Zambesi Saw Mills Ltd, P.O. Box 41, Livingstone. (For carpentry, logging and forestry).

The rates of pay for the various occupations in the Territory vary considerably, and it would be difficult to give any indication of an average wage or salary for any specific work. The employees of the mining companies are among the most highly paid at the present rates, with allowances, bonuses and other perquisites, and a shift worker can earn a net starting wage of upwards of £90 per month. His gross emoluments would, however, be in excess of that amount. The minimum commencing salaries in the junior clerical grades of the Civil Service are about £54 per month (males) and £43 per month (females).

Various attempts have been made to assess the cost of maintaining a reasonable standard of living but this is difficult not only because conditions vary considerably in different parts of the Territory, but because so many employees enjoy emoluments such as housing at sub-economic rates, special medical facilities and various forms of assistance towards leave. Excluding provision for rent or accommodation, leave, medical and transport charges, it is estimated that an average family of four would find it difficult to maintain a reasonable standard of life in a town on the line of rail on less than £60 to £75 per month.

The majority of professional men and women in the Territory are in the employ of either the Government or of the mining companies but the number of doctors, lawyers and architects in private practice has increased very greatly since the war. The registration of doctors, dentists, lawyers, architects and surveyors is governed by local statute

and nobody is allowed to practise these professions without registration. The professional standards are, with certain minor modifications, the same as those required in the United Kingdom.

MEDICAL FACILITIES

Hospital facilities are available at all the large centres. They include Government and Mine hospitals. A charge of 20s. per day is levied at Government hospitals, which are fully equipped. There are dental surgeons in practice in all the main towns. There is no national health service similar to that of the United Kingdom.

Vaccination and Inoculation

It is advisable, but not compulsory, for travellers arriving in Northern Rhodesia to be in possession of a valid smallpox vaccination certificate, the period of validity being three years from vaccination. The laws of the Territory require unvaccinated persons to be vaccinated within two months of entry. Revaccination may be required in the event of a threatened outbreak of smallpox in any area. A vaccination certificate in possession of travellers is therefore a safeguard against inconvenience.

In terms of the International Sanitary Regulations, Northern Rhodesia is a yellow fever receptive area. Travellers within the Territory, therefore are not required to hold a valid certificate of vaccination against yellow fever but those entering the Territory from an infected local area to the north are required to do so.

Travellers who start their journey from outside an infected local area are advised to be in possession of valid certificates if such areas are on their route of travel.

SOCIAL SECURITY

The Government, the mining companies, and the railways all have pension or provident schemes; health services are provided either free or at a nominal charge; and accommodation is provided in many cases at a sub-economic rent, since employers usually make themselves responsible for the housing of workers. The Northern Rhodesia Government administers the Federal non-contributory old age allowance scheme, subject to a means test and a qualifying period of residence. Cases of hardship or destitution are dealt with by the social workers of the Ministry of Local Government and Social Welfare and there is a compassionate allowances scheme. A variety of official and voluntary bodies exist to deal with the various forms of physical and mental disability and temporary need.

HOTELS

All the main centres of Northern Rhodesia, with the exception of Luanshya, Chingola and Mufulira, are well supplied with hotel accommodation. Standards and tariffs vary from modern tourist and commercial hotels to luxury class hotels. Visitors to Livingstone during the season April to September and over the official public holidays are strongly advised to make their reservations well in advance to avoid disappointment. Along the line of rail, in the country districts and in the three towns mentioned above, hotel accommodation is limited and visitors are strongly advised to make reservations before embarking on their journey.

A great number of hotels can now offer private bathrooms and toilets to their bedrooms and most hotels are fully licensed. To suit the convenience of travellers hotels offer bed and breakfast terms, but daily and weekly rates are also available. All the luxury class hotels let their accommodation on the room only basis with meals optional. Hotel restaurants are open to casuals and non-residents during normal meal hours.

LEGISLATION

The Companies Ordinance regulates the constitution and incorporation of companies, the distribution of capital and liability of members, qualifications of directors, allotment of shares and the management, administration and winding-up of companies. Public companies may be formed by any seven or more persons and private companies may be formed by two or more persons. Under the Trades and Businesses Ordinance persons wishing to carry on a wide variety of trades in the Territory must apply for a licence to the local licensing authority. Other ordinances relating to the carrying on of business include the Registration of Business Names Ordinance and the Liquor Licensing Ordinance.

Labour legislation covers the employment of both European and African workers. This includes the Trade Unions and Trade Disputes Ordinance and the Industrial Conciliation Ordinance, and where these Ordinances apply, it is without distinction of race.

POSTS AND TELECOMMUNICATIONS

The total number of post offices in the Territory is 118. Of these sixty-five are full post offices offering postal, telegraphic, savings bank and money order facilities, thirty-seven are sub post offices and sixteen are agencies providing one or more but not all facilities.

All points on the line of rail are linked by telephone services and most stations are served by wireless telegraphy and/or radiotelephony.

Subscriber trunk dialling is in operation between the larger telephone exchanges; telex services, also on subscriber trunk dialling basis, operate at Kitwe, Ndola and Lusaka.

Direct wireless telegraphy and radiotelephony circuits are established between the Territory and the Union of South Africa and the Belgian Congo. Direct telephone and telegraph circuits form a link with the major centres in Southern Rhodesia, traffic for onward destinations being passed through one or another of the neighbouring African territories.

POSTAL RATES

AIRMAIL LETTERS

Federation: 3d. first oz., 2d. each additional oz.

United Kingdom: 1s. 3d. $\frac{1}{2}$ oz.; second class, 1s. per oz.

Union of South Africa: 4d. for first oz., 3d. each additional.

PARCELS

Federation:

Small packers: 1d. for 2 oz.; minimum 5d.

Parcels: 1s. 6d. up to 3 lb.; maximum 22 lb.—1s.

Union of South Africa: 2s. up to 3 lb.; maximum 11 lb.—1s.

United Kingdom: 7s. 6d. up to 3 lb.—22 lb. 4ls. 9d.

TELEGRAMS

Federation: 3d. per word; minimum charge 3s.

Union of South Africa: 3 $\frac{1}{2}$ d. per word; minimum charge 3s. 6d.

British Commonwealth: 1s. 4d. per word (8d. per word greetings and social).

CULTURAL, SOCIAL AND SPORTING AMENITIES

Museum

The Rhodes-Livingstone Museum at Livingstone is the Territory's national museum. It had its origin in 1930 as a collection of objects of African material culture. In 1934, when the capital was still Livingstone, the then Governor, Sir Hubert Young, conceived the idea of extending the collections to become a memorial to the great Central African explorer, David Livingstone. In that year also, the museum, then called the David Livingstone Memorial Museum, was given its first home and the collections were open to members of the public. Later, through private benefactors and purchases, a good collection of Livingstone's letters and other objects of personal interest were acquired.

In 1946, it was recognised that it would be necessary to build a new museum with adequate display, store and workroom facilities.

This new building was opened to the public in May, 1951. The growth of the research work now carried out by the museum and the great increase in the collections have made an enlargement of the present building an urgent necessity. The new Rhodes-Livingstone Museum Research Laboratory, which will be officially opened early in 1961, will provide research and study rooms for the existing staff and the increasing numbers of foreign scientists who now come to work at the museum.

Bearing in mind the reason for its foundation the museum collections on exhibition are confined to the study of the development and history of man in Northern Rhodesia from the earliest geological times until present-day modern industrial development, but extensive comparative material from other parts of the world is housed in the museum. In a word, it is the museum of man in Northern Rhodesia and is famous for its collection of relics of David Livingstone, early maps of Africa and collections of Bantu material culture and prehistoric archaeology.

The National Monuments Commission of Northern Rhodesia has its headquarters at the museum and the director is honorary secretary and member of the commission.

The Northern Rhodesia Society, founded in 1950 to promote interest in Northern Rhodesia, also has its headquarters at the museum. A major activity of the society is the publication twice yearly of *The Northern Rhodesia Journal*, and meetings, lectures and film shows are held from time to time for its members.

Theatre

Theatre groups are active in all the principal townships of the Territory, as well as in some of the provincial centres such as Fort Jameson. By far the most flourishing of all the cultural clubs, these societies, most of which now own their own little theatres, have a strongly organised Territorial organisation (the Northern Rhodesia Drama Association), which arranges festivals, sponsors professional tours, playwriting competitions and many other theatre activities. N.R.D.A. recently combined with S.R.D.A. to form a Federal theatre league. The standard of production has been said by visiting experts to be very high indeed.

Amusements

There are commercial cinemas in the larger towns along the railway line, with occasional showings in the clubs at other centres.

Sports

Facilities for sports exist in all towns. Tennis, golf, rugby, soccer, bowls and hockey are the main ones. All the principal centres have swimming baths. There are clubs in all the large towns and at many smaller centres. Lusaka has a turf club, and polo clubs are in existence at both Lusaka and Nkana.

Agricultural shows

Shows are held annually at several of the larger towns. Smaller shows, usually for African produce, etc., are held at other centres.

Libraries

There are libraries in all the large towns.

Clubs

In addition to the sports clubs mentioned above, most large towns have a number of cultural clubs and societies connected with drama, music, photography, philately, welfare, etc.

BROADCASTING

Broadcasting to Northern Rhodesia and the other territories of the Federation is undertaken by the Federal Broadcasting Corporation, a statutory body established on the 1st February, 1958.

A welcome development over the last year or so has been the noticeable increase in Northern Rhodesia's contributions to the Federal-wide English service network. The Corporation is now broadcasting English service programmes over one short and one medium wave transmitter in Lusaka and over one medium wave transmitter in Kitwe—the most powerful transmitter in the Federation.

Until February, 1958, broadcasting in Northern Rhodesia had been a function of government and came under the control of the Northern Rhodesia Government's Information Department. The excellent organisation and installations that the Corporation inherited have made it possible not only to maintain the high standards already achieved in the sphere of African broadcasting but to increase the number of programme hours by almost one-third to the present total of 102 hours a week.

A balanced programme of information, education and entertainment is being maintained in English, Bemba, Tonga, Lozi, Nyanja, Lunda and Luvale. The Lusaka station also transmits the Shona and

Sindebele programmes to Southern Rhodesia, an arrangement that goes back to pre-Federation days when it was agreed that Lusaka would undertake African-language broadcasting to all three Territories.

Television is due to reach the Copperbelt not later than the end of 1962. It will be run on lines similar to Independent Television in Great Britain; the F.B.C. will operate the transmitters and exercise an overall control over the service, while the programme contractor will be a private concern called Rhodesia Television Limited.

A licence fee of £2 per annum is payable by an owner of a wireless receiver but this covers *all* receivers owned by the person to whom the licence is made out. A concessionary licence costing 10s. per annum may be claimed by anyone whose income during the preceding twelve months was less than £300.

NEWSPAPERS

Northern News, P.O. Box 69, Ndola (Daily except Sundays).

Central African Post, P.O. Box 394, Lusaka (Mondays, Wednesdays and Fridays).

Livingstone Mail, P.O. Box 97, Livingstone (Fridays).

Broken Hill Observer, P.O. Box 131, Broken Hill (Fridays).

African Mail, P.O. Box 1421, Lusaka (Tuesdays).

The *Rhodesia Herald*, published in Salisbury, and the *Chronicle*, published in Bulawayo, Southern Rhodesia, also circulate in Northern Rhodesia. Two Sunday newspapers circulate in Northern Rhodesia but are published in Southern Rhodesia. They are the *Sunday Mail*, Salisbury, and the *Sunday News*, Bulawayo.

INCOME TAX

Income tax is controlled and collected by the Federal Government. The undermentioned rates applied during the assessment year 1959-60:

Rates of Tax	Married Persons	Single Persons	Companies
First £500		s. d.	
Second £500	1	9	1
Third £500	2	0	3
Fourth £500	3	0	4
Fifth £500	4	6	6
Over £2,500	6	3	3

Some examples of tax payable on personal incomes are shown in the following table:

Income of £	Single		Married		£	s. d.
	£	s. d.	no children £	two children £		
400	·	·	—	—	—	—
500	·	6 5 0	—	—	—	—
600	·	16 5 0	—	—	—	—
700	·	26 5 0	—	—	—	—
800	·	36 5 0	—	—	—	—
900	·	46 5 0	6 5 0	—	—	—
1,000	·	56 5 0	12 10 0	—	—	—
1,100	·	71 5 0	22 10 0	—	—	—
1,200	·	86 5 0	32 10 0	—	—	—
1,300	·	101 5 0	42 10 0	—	—	—
1,400	·	116 5 0	52 10 0	7 10 0	—	—
1,500	·	131 5 0	62 10 0	17 10 0	—	—
2,000	·	243 15 0	137 10 0	92 10 0	—	—
2,500	·	418 15 0	250 0 0	205 0 0	—	—
3,000	·	593 15 0	406 5 0	361 5 0	—	—

SUPERTAX

Companies:
Liable to supertax on supertaxable income in excess of £2,000.

Single persons:
Liable to supertax on supertaxable income in excess of £2,000.

Married persons:
Liable to supertax on supertaxable income in excess of £4,000.

	SUPERTAX		
First £1,000 at 3d.	·	·	12 10 0
Second £1,000 at 6d.	·	·	25 0 0
Third £1,000 at 9d.	·	·	37 10 0
Fourth £1,000 at 1s.	·	·	£37 10 0
	£75	0 0	£75 0 0
	50	0 0	50 0 0
Fifth £1,000 at 1s. 6d.	·	·	£125 0 0
	£125	0 0	£125 0 0
Sixth £1,000 at 2s. 3d.	·	·	£200 0 0
	£200	0 0	£200 0 0
Over £6,000 at 3s. 3d.	·	·	112 10 0
	£312	10 0	£312 10 0

Northern Rhodesia:

Leviable at 1/5th of basic tax on companies only.

UNALLOCATED PROFITS TAX

First £2,000 at 1s. 6d. per £
Excess over £2,000 at 3s. per £

REBATES

INCOME TAX

*Primary:	£	s. d.
Companies	·	Nil
Married persons	·	37 10 0

Single persons	£	s. d.
·	·	25 0 0

*Children:	£	s. d.
Each child	·	22 10 0

*Dependants:	£	s. d.
Maintained to the extent of—	·	·
(i) Not less than £50	·	15 0 0
(ii) More than £150	·	22 10 0

Insurance:	£	s. d.
Premium and Benefit Fund contributions	·	3s. per £1 or part thereof: maximum £45.

Medical and dental expenses:
In excess of £50 paid during year 3s. per £1 or part thereof:
maximum £45.

Physically disabled persons:
Expenditure on purchase, hire, repair, modification or maintenance of
appliances:
(i) By physically disabled person
other than married woman
or blind person 3s. per £1 or part thereof:
maximum £22 10s. 0d.



- (ii) By physically disabled married woman who is blind
- 3s. per £1 or part thereof up to £22 10s. Od. or the Income Tax payable on her income whichever is lesser.

**Blind persons:*

- (i) Persons other than a married woman

£200.
Tax payable on her income or £200 whichever is lesser.

- (ii) Married woman

	£	s.	d.
*Companies	37	10	0
*Married persons	125	0	0
Single persons	37	10	0

SUPERTAX

Allowable to individuals as well as companies

When net tax does not exceed 10s., allow rebate equal to net tax.

SPECIAL REBATE

Where the principal value of the estate exceeds

And does not exceed

Estate duty shall be payable at the rate of

£	£	
2,000	5,000	1 per cent.
5,000	7,500	2 per cent.
7,500	10,000	3 per cent.
10,000	20,000	4 per cent.
20,000	40,000	5 per cent.
40,000	70,000	6 per cent.
70,000	100,000	7 per cent.
100,000	200,000	8 per cent.
200,000	300,000	9 per cent.
300,000		10 per cent.

Where an estate is inherited by a surviving spouse, half the above rates only are charged on the first £10,000.

*When period assessed is less than a year, reduce rebates proportionately.

PUBLIC FINANCE

The establishment of the Federation of Rhodesia and Nyasaland on 23rd October, 1953, resulted in considerable changes in the Territory's financial responsibilities and arrangements. The principal departments and services taken over by the Federal Government are Audit, Civil Aviation, Military, Prisons, Customs, Income Tax, Posts and Telegraphs, European Education, Health, Immigration and European Agriculture.

Broadcasting, which was formerly a responsibility of the Information Department, was transferred to the control of the Federal Broadcasting Corporation on 1st February, 1958. The Federal Government took over responsibility for the assessment and collection of income tax and customs and excise duties on 1st April, 1954.

The main sources of revenue are now the payment received from the Federal Government, representing 18 per cent. of collections within the Federation of taxes on income, and the territorial surcharge on company income tax assessments, also collected by the Federal Government on behalf of the Northern Rhodesia Government. These two taxes represented 53 per cent. of the actual revenue for 1958-59. Under the provisions of the Federal Constitution the territorial governments may authorise the Federal Government to levy and collect on their behalf surcharges, both on personal incomes and company profits, up to a maximum of 20 per cent. of income tax assessments in the case of the former and one-fifth of the rate of the basic tax for the latter. So far the maximum permissible surcharge has only been imposed on company profits in Northern Rhodesia; no surcharge has yet been imposed on personal incomes.

Mineral royalties accounted for 11 per cent. of the 1958-59 revenue. Under an agreement with the British South Africa Company the Government receives 20 per cent. of royalties paid to the former by mining companies in the Territory. The remaining revenue derives from a wide range of miscellaneous items (e.g. reimbursements for services rendered to the Federal Government, interest, fees, etc.). The Government receives no share of customs and excise duties, which, under the Federal Constitution, accrue in their entirety to the Federal Government, but levies a sales tax on motor spirit, at present at the rate of 3d. per gallon.

Native tax is payable by all adult male Africans, unless exempted, and varies between 10s. and £1 per annum. There are, in addition, certain levies generally varying between 2s. and £1 per annum made by native authorities.

The main item of expenditure in the financial year ending in June, 1959, was that of an administrative and recurrent nature incurred by the Public Works Department, amounting to 22 per cent. of the total. The next highest item, representing 13 per cent. of the total, was in respect of police expenditure, being followed by African Education and Provincial Administration which accounted for 12½ per cent. and 6½ per cent. respectively of the total expenditure. Recurrent expenditure, excluding appropriations from the general revenue balance at the close

of the financial year, was £16,726,963 in 1957-58, dropping to £14,804,802 in 1958-59, and rising to £16,179,899 in 1959-60, if estimates are proved correct.

Recurrent revenue for 1957-58 amounted to £19,117,853. In 1958-59 this dropped to £16,652,086. The estimate for 1959-60 is £15,837,855. The fall in the selling price of copper from the inflated prices of previous years is now being reflected in the Territory's revenue.

Since 1st July, 1955, there has been established a Capital Fund incorporating all expenditure and revenue upon items of a capital nature, including loans and investments. The main sources of revenue to the Capital Fund in the past years are given below:

	Up to 30th June, 1959	Estimate for 1959-60
Appropriations from Revenue and the General Revenue balance	£13,636,580	£1,000,000
Borrowings	12,026,801	5,715,548
Colonial Development and Welfare Grants	667,380	380,000
Capital repayments	2,455,838	2,153,116

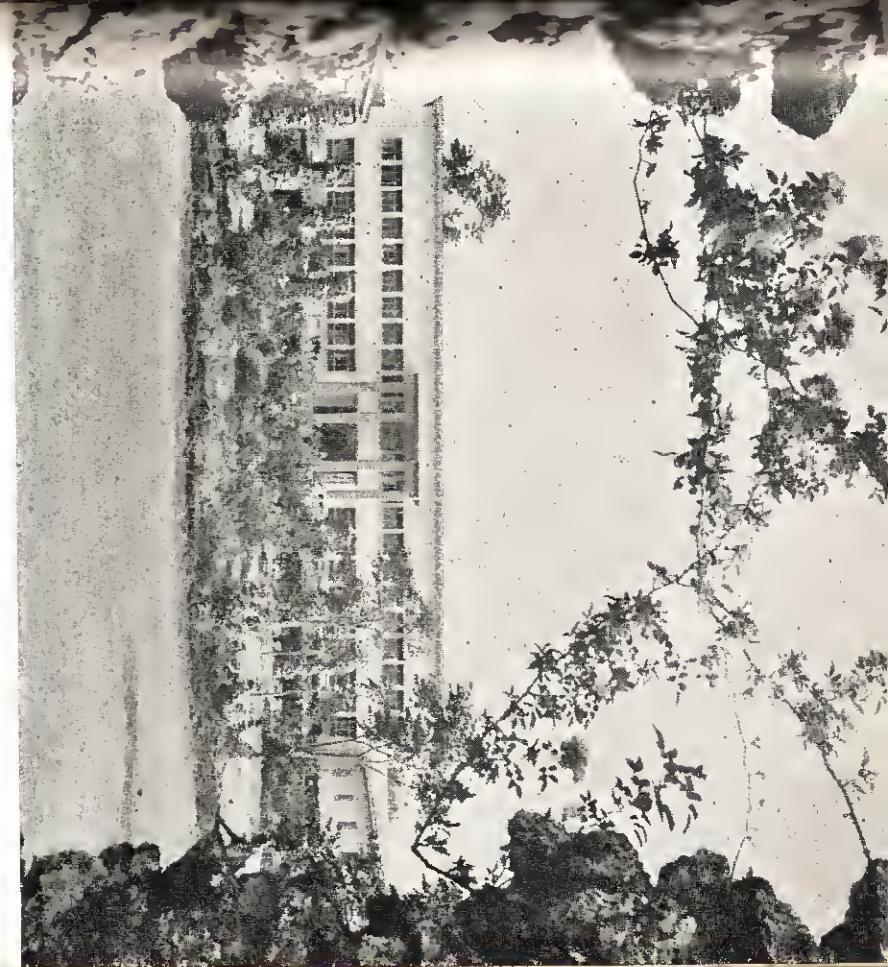
Expenditure from the Capital Fund was £8,291,276 in 1955-56, £8,629,090 in 1956-57, £8,083,936 in 1957-58 and £8,976,308 in 1958-59. The estimated expenditure from the Capital Fund in 1959-60 is £10,000,000.

The Government has planned for development expenditure totalling £33,817,000 during the period 1st July, 1959, to 30th June, 1963, based upon the amount of money likely to be available. This expenditure is provided for in the second four-year plan which resulted from the revision of the first plan and its extension for a further period of two years.

Total drawings from the general revenue balance to finance development and capital items during the financial years 1956-57 and 1957-58 resulted in an increase of the balance from £3,226,055 to £3,770,055. At 30th June, 1959, the balance was £2,308,344, but this is expected to drop to £8,588 at 30th June, 1960. There has been no change in the Reserve Fund which remains at £6,950,000.

CURRENCY AND BANKING

The currency used in Northern Rhodesia and throughout the Federation of Rhodesia and Nyasaland is that used by the Bank of



Broken Hill's modern hospital is situated in attractive surroundings

Left: No styling, this weight putter makes up in determination what he lacks in skill



Right: Gordon Pirie and Northern Rhodesia's YOTAM MULEYA after the latter had beaten the world famous runner in a three mile race at Salisbury, Southern Rhodesia



Visiting international teams have done much to encourage local players.
The Australians bating at Kitwe

Rhodesia and Nyasaland. The denominations are £10, £5, £1 and 10s. notes, cupro-nickel or silver half-crowns, florins, shillings, sixpences and threepenny pieces, and cupro-nickel or copper pennies and halfpennies. The former currency, issued by the Southern Rhodesia Currency Board in the same denominations, is still legal tender and is still in circulation, but it will gradually be replaced by the new currency as it becomes unfit for circulation.

United Kingdom and foreign notes and coinage are no longer legal tender, although both East African Currency Board notes and coin, and South African silver coin, when imported by Africans, are accepted by the Government in small quantities at par.

Banking is conducted by Barclays Bank D.C.O., Ltd., the Standard Bank of South Africa, Ltd., the National and Grindlay's Bank Ltd. and the Netherlands Bank of South Africa, Ltd. The first two are long established and have at least one branch in main towns throughout the Territory. Grindlay's and the Netherlands Bank have branches in Lusaka and Ndola.

Banking hours are from 8.30 a.m. to 1 p.m. on Mondays and Tuesdays, 8.30 a.m. to 12 noon on Wednesdays, 8.30 a.m. to 1 p.m. on Thursdays and Fridays, and 8.30 a.m. to 11 a.m. on Saturdays.

There are many branches of the Post Office Savings Bank, providing facilities for investment and withdrawal similar to those in the United Kingdom. Building society business is well established and is making sound progress. There are six registered societies.

The Land and Agricultural Bank, the Northern Rhodesia Industrial Loans Board, the African Farming Improvement Funds Boards, and the African Businessmen's Loans Fund Board, all provide loan finance in the respective fields indicated by their titles. In addition Barclays Overseas Development Corporation Ltd., (a subsidiary of Barclays Bank D.C.O., Ltd.) finances agricultural and industrial development and other loans of a nature not normally undertaken by the commercial banks themselves.

CURRENCY REGULATIONS

In general, the transfer of funds from Northern Rhodesia to countries outside the sterling area is prohibited by law.

There are, however, exceptions to the general rule which allow the purchase of foreign currency for payments in respect of licensed imports and, within reasonable limits, for other commercial commitments and such private purposes as travel, family maintenance,

subscriptions, etc. All purchases of foreign currency must be arranged through a bank or authorised travel agent.

No restriction is imposed on the import of notes into Northern Rhodesia although foreign currency notes may be exchanged only at a bank. There is no limit on the amount of Federal notes which travellers may take to South and East Africa and no limits are placed on the export of South African notes, by travellers, to South Africa or on East African notes, by visitors, to Kenya, Uganda and Tanganyika. A traveller to any other territory is permitted to export £50 in Federal notes plus a further £250 in notes of other sterling area and non-sterling area countries.



FARMING

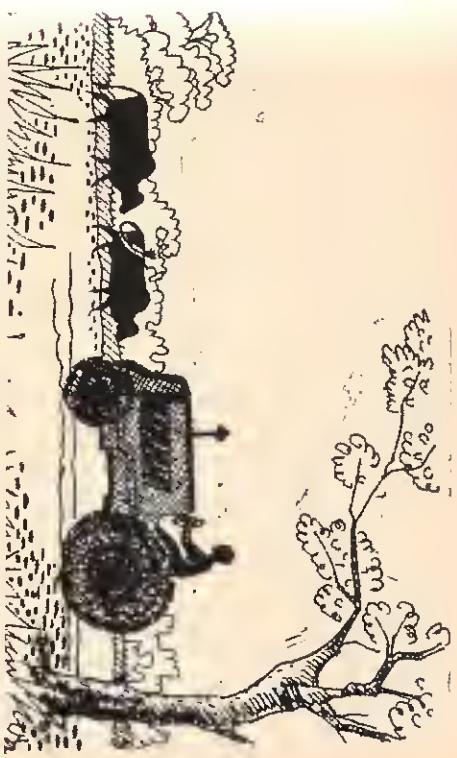
LAND SETTLEMENT

FARMING by European settlers in Northern Rhodesia followed the construction of the railway, which reached the Victoria Falls in 1902, Broken Hill in 1906, and linked with the Congo railway in 1910.

The advent of the second world war gave a stimulus to farming and the Governor issued an appeal for increased food production to ensure the continued maximum output of copper with the least possible demand on shipping space for food imports.

The market for food continued to expand with the development of mining and other industries after the war and favourable world market conditions stimulated production of flue-cured Virginia tobacco.

European farms are concentrated along the line of rail from Livingstone to Broken Hill and the Copperbelt but there are isolated patches of Crown land away from the line of rail in the Eastern and Northern provinces, near Fort Jameson and Abercorn, and at Mumbwa, Mkusini and Mwinilunga. Just over 1,100 farmers are members of the Rhodesia National Farmers' Union. Transport costs are a major problem in the more isolated areas and the range of crops which can be grown profitably is limited. Most farmers practise mixed farming with maize and tobacco as the major crops, and cattle, sheep and pigs as supporting livestock enterprises. Development has been impressive



since World War II and most farms are well mechanised. The Territory has moved, from shortages of most foods which necessitated imports, to self sufficiency in most staple items with the major exception of wheat. Imports are seasonally necessary of certain fruits, vegetables, potatoes and onions; butter, tinned milk and fancy cheeses are imported, but the two Rhodesias are now self supporting in most livestock products.

Tobacco is an important export crop, the production of which has increased in recent years. The flue-cured type is most widely grown and does well on the light sandy soils near Kalomo, Choma and Broken Hill and also in the Eastern Province. Production in the latter area has declined in recent years but the problems of the growers there are being actively examined by the two governments. The Northern Rhodesia Tobacco Co-operative has large grading sheds at Livingstone and the tobacco is sold on the auction floors in Salisbury. Small quantities of Burley and Turkish tobacco are grown.

The majority of farms are between 1,200 and 5,000 acres in extent and are usually held in leasehold tenure. There is, in addition, a large acreage of freehold land and it is likely that the terms of occupation of much of the leasehold land will be converted eventually to freehold.

THE GOVERNMENT DEPARTMENTS

The Federal Department of Conservation and Extension serves European farmers and is responsible for extension and advisory services to farmers, for soil conservation measures on agricultural land and for field trials and experiments on soils, fertilisers, crops, pastures, plant diseases, animal husbandry and agricultural engineering. The department, working through the Intensive Conservation Area committees, constructs conservation works, builds dams and carries out bush clearing with its heavy machinery units.

The regional director is a member of the Agricultural Lands Board, and attends meetings of the Natural Resources Board, and his representative attends meetings of the Water Board.

ANIMAL HEALTH AND TSETSE CONTROL

The health of the country's livestock is the responsibility of the Department of Veterinary Services and Tssetse Control. Government veterinary officers are stationed at all main line of rail centres and at Abercorn, Fort Jameson and Mongu.

There are over a million cattle, some 170,000 of which are in European ownership. Dipping or spraying against ticks and tick-borne

diseases is an essential of good husbandry, while routine vaccination against such diseases as Anthrax and Quarter Evil is normal practice. Rabies is endemic. In all the large towns anti-rabic vaccination of dogs is compulsory.

Two-fifths of the land area of Northern Rhodesia is infested with tsetse fly, chiefly *Glossina morsitans*, though *G. pallidipes* and *G. pallidipes* are also found, the last mentioned on the Tanganyika lake shore. Total elimination of these flies is not possible owing to the enormous expenditure required, but satisfactory methods of control and localised elimination have been worked out and are applied wherever the fly is a threat to the expanding livestock industry. These methods include selective bush clearing, insecticidal spraying and game elimination. Concurrently with fly control and elimination, cattle are treated and protected against Trypanosomiasis, over 200,000 doses of trypanocidal drugs being administered in the course of a year.

WATER SUPPLIES

The Northern Rhodesia Department of Water Affairs is responsible for the conservation and development of water resources throughout the Territory. The range of its activities is wide and varies from the planning of irrigation schemes to hydrological surveys and geological investigations for the determination of underground water supplies. The provision of water supplies in native areas by means of wells, dams and boreholes, is one of its main responsibilities, and during the past decade a very real improvement has been brought about both in the provision of water supplies for human consumption as well as for stock. The director is a member of the Natural Resources Board and Water Officer to the Water Board.

CADASTRAL SURVEYS

The Northern Rhodesia Survey Department is responsible for all cadastral surveys in the Territory. These are carried out both by Government and private licensed land surveyors. By a recent agreement the majority of surveys within municipalities and of planned blocks of farms will be undertaken by private surveyors.

The department has lately embarked upon a series of reference mark surveys for the main towns, and undertakes levelling and contour and detail surveys for various Government projects. All cadastral survey records are examined by the department and retained for record, while the drawing section maintains the resulting compilation plans and, besides many varied duties, operates a small reproduction unit.

NATURAL RESOURCES

The Natural Resources Board's functions include the general supervision of the conservation, use and improvement of the natural resources of the Territory, the stimulation of public interest in these matters and recommending legislation or investigations regarding them. It is entrusted with powers to ensure that essential works or conservation measures are carried out.

The European areas of the Territory are divided into intensive conservation areas, the elected committees of which co-operate closely with the board. Conservation in the vast African areas is dealt with by the African Affairs Committee of the board in consultation with the several provincial authorities. The board's Education Committee is responsible for publicity work; it operates in conjunction with other authorities in organising courses and demonstrations and disseminating information on natural resources subjects.

CLIMATE

The greater part of the European farming area lies at an altitude between 3,000 and 4,000 feet, with mean annual rainfall between thirty inches and forty inches, and temperatures between 67° F. and 70° F. The Copperbelt and Mkushi Block enjoy a somewhat higher altitude and rainfall. Nine-tenths of the rainfall occurs between the end of November and the end of March, a period of four months. The rainfall is variable from year to year, both in actual amount and as regards distribution.

The hottest period is just before the rains, October being rather an unpleasant month; the monthly means of the months September to December are in excess of 70° F. During the rains, temperatures are lower and, in the winter period from May to August, the monthly means drop to 60° F. and lower. Night temperatures during winter are low and frosts are not uncommon in depressions and water courses.

The climatic features are thus a short and fairly warm rainy season followed by a moderately cool and very dry winter, and then a hot and intensely dry period before the rains.

SOILS

The soils of the European farming areas can be divided into two main groups.

The Plateau soils comprising light coloured sandy loams and sands. These soils are generally shallow and of low productivity.

They are used extensively for growing good quality Virginia tobacco and cattle ranching. With high rates of fertiliser application, these soils are capable of giving good yields of maize, and of producing good established pastures.

The Upper Valley soils vary from sandy loams to clay loams and clays, and are more productive. These soils are the ideal "maize soils" of the Territory. They are used by European farmers for maize production, associated with both beef and dairy cattle, and with wheat and potatoes where irrigation is possible. Mention must be made of the grassed depressions and drainage lines known as "dambos". The principal use of these areas, which can be very extensive, is to supply dry season grazing.

CROPS

Maize

Maize is grown mainly on the soils of the Upper Valley class. About 80 per cent. of the production from European farms comes from the Marabuka, Lusaka, Chisamba and Broken Hill areas, where it is a major enterprise on many farms. There has been an increase of maize growing on the sandveld farms, following tobacco. Maize production methods, including the use of nitrogenous fertilisers, have improved greatly in the last few years and a number of farmers now reap from twenty to thirty bags an acre. The country's average, however, is eight to ten bags an acre in a reasonable season.

The price of maize is at present 35s. per bag, but due to present overproduction the price in years to come will be variable as, although the country's requirements are purchased at a guaranteed price, producers have to accept export prices for a proportion of the crop. These two prices are averaged and all growers receive this average price. Maize farmers are diversifying their farming activities.

Tobacco

Since the war, production of the flue-cured Virginia tobacco has expanded tremendously. The main areas are the sandveld soils in the railway belt, especially in the Kalomo, Choma, Lusaka and Broken Hill areas. Production of tobacco is extensive, about fifty acres of tobacco per farm. The best growers achieve yields in excess of 1,000 lb. per acre and the best grades may fetch 5s. per lb. or more. The average yield is about 850 lb. at 34d. per lb. There is increasing competition on the world tobacco markets but, provided the quality of the Rhodesian crop is maintained and improved, growers are confident of future prospects.

There is scope for small-scale production of Turkish tobacco on sandveld farms, provided the heavy labour requirements can be met, and European production of Burley tobacco, on the heavier Upper Valley soils, is being tried experimentally.

Pastures

Correct grazing management is all-important in natural pastures. In ungrazed areas, tall tufted species normally predominate, and these are reduced in vigour by moderate grazing, together with an increase in creeping perennial grasses which are very palatable to stock. With heavier grazing, the more palatable grasses become trodden and grazed out and their place is taken by worthless species accompanied by bush encroachment. On the Upper Valley soils, one beast to ten acres is reckoned to be the correct density, whilst on the Plateau soils the carrying capacity is more in the neighbourhood of one beast to twenty acres.

There has been an increase in the acreage of established pastures in Northern Rhodesia and the species most used are Love grass, Rhodes grass, Napier Fodder and Star grass. On the sandy tobacco soils, grass leys of Rhodes and Love grass are used in the tobacco rotation.

Fodder crops

Velvet beans and cowpeas are used for hay, and maize for silage. Established grasses are also increasingly being used for grazing and roughage.

Irrigated crops

Small-scale farm irrigation schemes in Northern Rhodesia are capable of producing good quality citrus, vegetables, potatoes, onions, lucerne, grass/clover pastures and wheat. Market gardening is an unpredictable business in Northern Rhodesia, the marketing system for vegetables being uncontrolled. The main cash crops grown at present are potatoes and citrus fruits; lucerne and grass/clover pastures are used for winter feed for dairy herds.

Sunflowers, cotton and castor oil have been grown on a small scale up to the present, but due to overproduction of maize these crops may become more prominent.

LIVESTOCK

Beef cattle

The number of cattle owned by European farmers remained static for some years at around 130,000 head, despite an increase in the number of farms, but has now increased to about 170,000.

In 1958 there were 167,000 head of cattle, of which 148,000 head were in the Southern and Central provinces (i.e. between Livingstone and Broken Hill).

The most popular beef breed is the Afrikaner and there are very few pure British beef breeds in the country. This is very sound as the low plane of nutrition during the winter period coupled with the high temperatures and prevalence of tick-borne diseases, such as Heartwater, Redwater and Gallsickness, produce an environment unsuited to exotic animals.

The indigenous cattle, of which the Angoni is the best type, are being developed, and work carried out at the Veterinary Research Station, Mazabuka, has shown that under veld conditions these cattle are capable of producing more beef per cow than the British breeds or their crosses.

With good management and no supplementation, beef steers can be slaughtered off the veld in prime condition at four and a half years of age. The age of slaughter can be reduced by providing the weaners with some protein supplement during their first winter.

The Cold Storage Commission commenced operating in the Territory on 1st January, 1960, with cold storage works at Livingstone, Lusaka and Kitwe, and is the resident buyer for all slaughter cattle. Cattle are purchased on a cold dressed weight and grade basis at the works, and the prices for January and February 1960, were:

MINIMUM PRICES. PRICE PER 100 LB. C.D.W.

Period commenc- ing	Rho- desia's Best	Imperial Std. A	G.A.Q. F.A.Q.	Com- pound	Inferior
Jan. 1	\$ 183	\$ 171	\$ 157	\$ 139	\$ 118
4	181	169	153	135	116
11	179	166	149	132	113
18	176	163	145	129	111
25	173	160	142	127	108
Feb. 1	170	157	140	125	106
8	167	154	138	123	90
15	164	152	136	121	104
22	161	149	134	119	103
29	158	146	131	118	101

These prices are aligned with Southern Rhodesian prices and fall under the five-year price guarantee negotiated by the R.N.F.U. and the Federal Government.

In addition the commission are continuing the old system which had been practised in Northern Rhodesia for many years under the Cattle Marketing and Control Board, whereby cattle were purchased on a live weight and grade basis at weighbridges at certain sidings in the producing areas.

The converted live weight prices for January and February 1960, were:

Period Commencing	PER 100 LB. LIVE WEIGHT:				
	Std. A	G.A.Q.	F.A.Q.	Compound	Inferior
Jan. 1	80	69	53	43	26
4	78	67	52	43	26
11	76	66	51	41	26
18	74	65	50	40	26
25	72	64	49	40	26
Feb. 1	71	63	48	39	26
8	70	62	47	39	26
15	69	61	47	38	26
22	68	60	46	37	26
29	67	59	45	36	26

Prices vary seasonally and are higher during the winter months when grazing deteriorates and supplementary feeding is often necessary.

In addition, producers can sell direct to independent butchers at agreed prices.

All beef sold in the main centres is now graded by Federal Government graders and roller marked to enable consumers to get the quality of meat they require.

At present, just under 50 per cent. of the beef consumed in Northern Rhodesia is imported from Southern Rhodesia and Bechuanaland.

As beef cattle live upon veld grazing for the major portion of their lives, the correct stocking and management of the veld, in order to encourage grass growth and suppress the shrub and bush, is of prime importance to cattle producers. Correct veld management consists of an adequate summer rest period once in three or four years, followed by a really hot burn late in the winter, just before the rains commence.

Dairy cattle

Dairying has been developed in the Mazabuka, Lusaka and Chinsama districts where high-grade and pedigree herds of Frieslands and Jerseys have been established. The Friesland is the most popular breed.

The natural veld grazing has little part to play in dairying as it is only capable of supplying maintenance for some four months of the year and, for the remainder, silage and hay must be fed. Dairy meal has to be fed for production throughout the year, with the exception of some six weeks during the summer flush when the veld is capable of producing not more than one gallon of milk per cow per day. Fertilised grass leys of Star grass, Rhodes grass, Bambasi Panicum, etc., have a tremendous part to play in milk production, as they provide high quality roughage, capable of extending the grazing season and also during the flush, of providing all the nutrients required by a two and a half gallon dairy cow. Under these conditions a saving can be affected in the quantity of dairy meal fed.

A differential producer price scheme operates in order to encourage the production of milk during the winter months and to regulate surplus production. The price paid for milk sold as whole milk is as follows:

January, February and December	3s. 1d. per gallon
March to June	3s. 11d. per gallon
July to November	4s. 3d. per gallon

Milk used for industrial purposes is paid for at the price realised.

A bonus based on the quality of the milk as determined by the methylene blue test and the total solids present is paid.

Pigs

Pig production has expanded considerably during the past few years and meets market requirements.

The bacon factory in Lusaka is now operated by Colcom, a co-operative processing concern. Grades and prices are the same as those in Southern Rhodesia.

As maize forms the major portion of the rations fed to the pigs, large White or Landrace pigs of extreme length are recommended in order to counteract the shortening effect upon the carcass of heavy maize feeding.

Munga has been shown to be in some respects superior to maize as a grain for bacon pigs and equivalent in its effects to barley. Unfortunately, the yields per acre obtained from munga are not as high as those obtained from maize and it is not a crop which can be readily mechanised.

Sheep

There are only about 11,000 head of sheep on the European farms in Northern Rhodesia and in consequence, fairly substantial quantities of mutton and lamb are imported.

Sheep can form a profitable sideline on developed farms and the Black Head Persian sheep is the most suitable breed for most farms. Where established grass pastures are available, then the Dorper or German Merino can be used.

Internal parasites must be controlled by frequent dosing and by rotational grazing.

Lambing should take place in April or May when the rains are over and the incidence of internal parasites is at its lowest.

Poultry

A market exists for table birds and eggs. Day-old chicks are readily obtainable within the Federation and the importation by air of chicks from the Union of South Africa is now restricted.

Most producers rely entirely upon purchased feeding stuffs except for home-produced grain and green feed.

SOME FINANCIAL ASPECTS OF EUROPEAN FARMING IN NORTHERN RHODESIA

The notion that farming in an under-developed country requires only a small initial sum of capital should be discarded. The conversion of bush into farmland is an expensive and capital-consuming process and it is this cost of development, rather than the initial cost of the land, that absorbs most of the new settlers' capital resources.

TABLE I

APPROXIMATE DISTRIBUTION OF CAPITAL IN IMPROVEMENTS

Per cent.

Houses		
Buildings	20	
Bush clearing	23	
Water development	36	
Fencing	10	
Orchards	5	
Other improvements	5	
<i>Total</i>	100	

The first-year cost for the development of other farming projects, e.g. tobacco, would be very similar.

An approximate guide of the value of annual gross receipts from different farm enterprises is shown below:

TABLE III

	£	s.
One acre of tobacco averaging 850 lb. at 34d. per lb.	120	8
One acre of maize averaging 15 bags at 35s. per bag	26	5
One acre of potatoes averaging 60 bags at 32s. per bag	96	0
One acre of wheat averaging 7 bags at 50s. per bag	17	10
A dairy cow—500 gallons of milk at 3s. 3d. per gallon	81	5
A sow producing 12 pigs per annum as bacon	160	0
A hen producing 13 dozen eggs per annum	2	10

TABLE II
APPROXIMATE DISTRIBUTION OF EXPENSES

Percent.

	Percent.
Livestock purchases	3
African wages and rations	22
European labour	6
Seeds and fertiliser	10
Feeding stuffs	6
Repairs and renewals	8
Fuel	10
Wear and tear and depreciation	12
Rent or interest on capital improvements and land	11
Other expenses	12
<i>Total</i>	100

For success in farming in Northern Rhodesia, it is essential to be conversant not only with good farming practice, but also with local farming conditions.

The initial cost of land is a small item compared with the cost of development and it is estimated that a minimum of, say, £9,000 is required by the prospective farmer, whether in the form of ready capital or in capital plus available loans.

CONDITIONS OF ALIENATION

With the introduction of the Agricultural Lands Ordinance, Chapter 101 of the Laws of Northern Rhodesia, the terms and conditions of alienation of Crown land are as follows:

(a) Land declared to be agricultural land for the purposes of the Ordinance.

(i) Farms

Thirty-year leases are issued giving the lessee the option to purchase after seven years and a Crown grant after ten years on fulfilment of conditions laid down by the Ordinance.

(b) Land not brought within the provisions of the Agricultural Lands Ordinance.

(i) Ranching Land

Leases are issued for terms of up to thirty years with the option of renewal for further terms not exceeding thirty years.

(ii) Agricultural Lots

The issue of a preliminary three-year lease with the option of renewal for a period of 999 years on fulfilment of certain conditions.

(iii) Residential Lots

The issue of a lease for ninety-nine years subject to a development condition including the erection of a habitable dwelling of a value of not less than £1,500 to be completed within three years of granting lease.

The price of Crown land varies according to the potential of the farming unit as a whole, but generally speaking unimproved land suitable for farming purposes is valued at 7s. 6d. to 10s. per acre. Ranching land is normally valued at 3s. 9d. to 5s. per acre, but in particularly remote areas the value may vary between 1s. 9d. and 3s. 9d. per acre.

Rental is calculated on unimproved farm and ranching land at 4 per cent. of the valuation.

The capital qualification recommended for applicants for farming and ranching land varies according to the potential and locality of the unit alienated, but should not be less than £3,000.

FINANCIAL ASSISTANCE TO FARMERS

On the 1st August, 1953, a Land Bank came into existence in Northern Rhodesia and took over administration of all loans to farmers and farmers' organisations.

Loans of up to £5,000 are available from the Land Bank for all purposes directly connected with farming. Such loans are granted against the mortgage of land while the amount lent may not exceed 60 per cent. of the bank's valuation of the property offered as security, except where Government is prepared to underwrite the loan.

Loans guaranteed by Government include financial assistance in years of drought or flood, loans for conservation of natural resources, and loans to new settlers. New settlers are eligible to apply for loans of up to £4,500 which are repayable over a period of fifteen years, but to qualify for them they must satisfy the Agricultural Lands Board that they are adequately trained and that their plans have a reasonable prospect of success.

If further information is required, inquiries should be addressed to the Secretary, Agricultural Lands Board, Private Bag 2, Ridgeway, Lusaka, Northern Rhodesia.

AGRICULTURAL SUBSIDIES AND BOUNTIES

Farmers receive a certain amount of direct and indirect assistance in the form of subsidies from Government. These include a good cattle production bounty, a subsidy on the purchase of approved bulls under the Livestock Improvement Scheme and subsidies on fencing, dams and other approved works carried out under regional planning schemes.

RHODESIA NATIONAL FARMERS' UNION

The union has 1,141 members distributed over seventeen associations. Its functions are to protect the interests of Europeans engaged in farming and to advise Government on all questions affecting agriculture, including prices of farm products, employment of farm labour, etc.

Address: P.O. Box 395, Lusaka, Northern Rhodesia.

The union is amalgamated with the Rhodesia National Farmers' Union of Southern Rhodesia.

MINING AND INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT

MINING

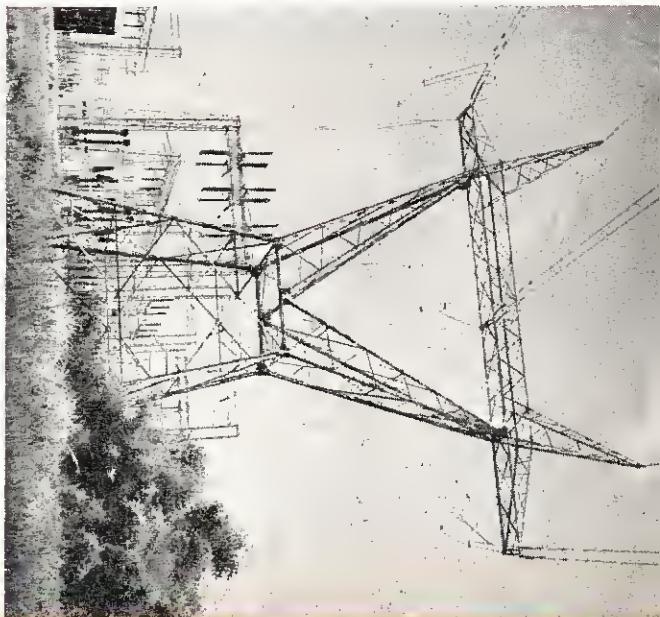
NORTHERN Rhodesia owes its prosperity to base metal mining and is, in fact, the second biggest producer of copper in the free world. During 1959 the approximate value of all minerals produced was £125,529,941, of which copper accounted for approximately £117,306,438.

The mineral rights in Northern Rhodesia with certain exceptions are owned by the British South Africa Company, but the company pays 20 per cent. of the net revenue from its rights to Government. Prospecting is carried out either under an ordinary prospecting licence, valid for any part of the Territory open to prospecting, or under a grant of exclusive prospecting rights in respect of a specific area. Approximately 95 per cent. of the Territory is held under such grants, leaving approximately 5 per cent. open to prospecting under an ordinary licence. This open area is in the Northern Province, east of Lake Bangweul. Mining rights are acquired either by pegging and registering mining locations (claims) under a prospecting licence or by "special grants" of mining rights from the British South Africa Company. Royalties are normally payable at the rate of 5 per cent. of



Below: During recent years there has been a considerable expansion of manufacturing industries

Left: Power from the Kariba hydro-electric project enters Southern Africa's largest Switching Station at Kitwe 275 miles away



the gross value of the minerals produced; the royalties on copper, lead and zinc are based on sliding scales, the rate increasing as the selling price of the metal increases.

The copper deposits are mostly situated in the vicinity of the Northern Rhodesia-Congo international boundary and six producing mines, Bancroft, Chibuluma, Mufulira, Nchanga, Nkana and Roan Antelope hold very considerable ore reserves. One small copper producer, Mtuga Mine, is situated in the Broken Hill District.

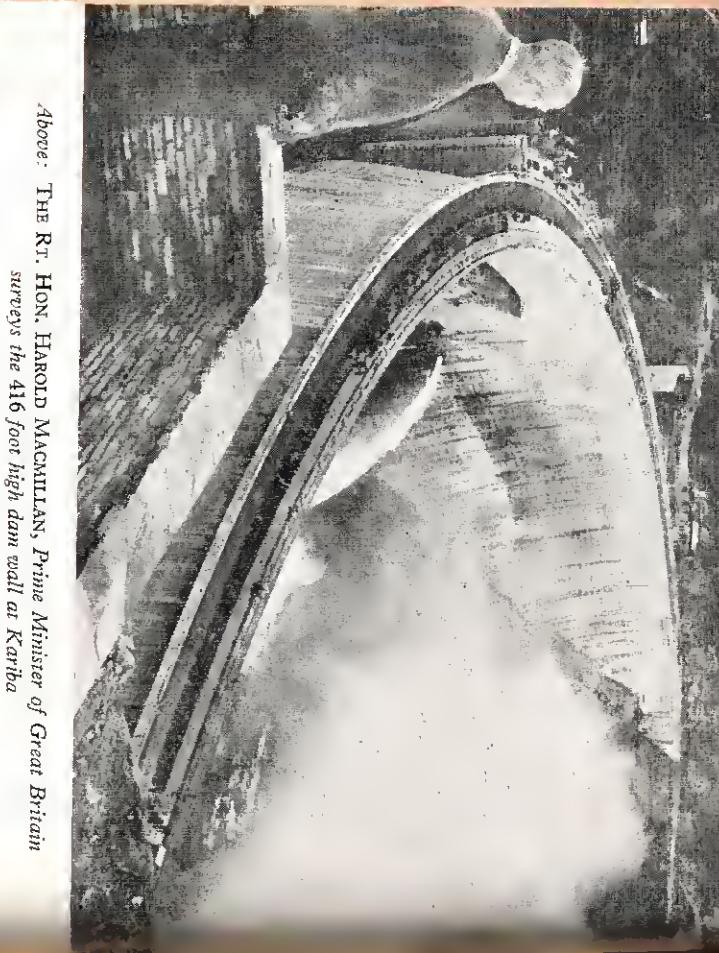
There are copper refineries in operation at Ndola, Mufulira and Nkana. The capacities of the refineries are being increased. In addition there are also two cobalt plants, one at Nkana includes a cobalt refinery, but the other which is situated at Ndola produces only a cobalt matte, which is shipped overseas for further treatment.

The average number of Africans and Europeans in service in the mining industry in Northern Rhodesia is 40,977 and 7,892, respectively.

Other base minerals produced in Northern Rhodesia are lead, zinc, and cadmium from the Broken Hill mine, cobalt from Nkana and Chibuluma mines and manganese from the small mines in the Fort Rosebery and Mkushi areas.

Gold, silver and selenium are produced as by-products by the copper mines. There is also one small gold mine in production and small amounts of silver are produced by the Broken Hill mine.

With new possibilities of mining developments and the tempo of prospecting by large companies, there is good reason for optimism regarding the development of the mineral wealth and potentialities of



Above: THE RT. HON. HAROLD MACMILLAN, Prime Minister of Great Britain surveys the 416 foot high dam wall at Kariba

Below: Pouring molten copper



Northern Rhodesia. The weight and value of the minerals produced during 1959 were as follows:

Mineral	Weight	Approximate Value
Gold	4,704 oz.	£57,777
Silver	948,459 oz.	303,561
Cobalt	22,817 cwt.	1,791,215
Cobalt alloy	—	—
Cobalt, other (9.46% Co)	187,323 cwt.	1,407,095
Copper (blister)	165,535 tons	34,944,075
Copper concentrates (13.89% Cu)	258 tons	7,021
Copper (electrolytic)	364,595 tons	82,089,094
Copper, other	1,224 tons	266,248
Iron ore	—	—
Lead	14,400 tons	1,019,330
Lead, other	42 tons	624
Manganese ore (46.41% Mn)	56,312 tons	679,482
Selenium	32,567 lb.	71,753
Tin concentrates	—	—
Uranium oxide	76,557 lb.	1,44 tons
Zinc	29,895 tons	2,460,489
Beryl	1.79 tons	214
Limestone	477,896 tons	427,812
Mica (sheet)	253 lb.	127
Mica (waste)	—	—
Phyllite	21,986 tons	3,298
Amethyst	—	—
Cadmium	—	—
Approximate value	—	£125,529,941

INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT

By far the greater part of Northern Rhodesia's economy depends on the mining industry and in particular the production of copper. Minerals account for over 90 per cent. of the country's exports and the industry is the principal source of employment for both Europeans and Africans. Moreover, European farming and forest exploitation depend on the mining industry as a market for their products. Strenuous efforts have been made in post-war years to build up a more balanced economy and there has been a marked expansion in industrial and commercial activity.

Every municipal council and management board, every local chamber of commerce and industry, are going ahead with plans to encourage the establishment of industry in their areas by making factory sites and water and power available and establishing service roads; the railways are assisting by providing siding facilities where demand warrants such installations. Brochures prepared by local chambers of commerce and industry and by municipalities have been prepared and published for all possible industrial centres.

At present the manufacturing industry in the Territory is still on a relatively small scale and is mainly directed towards the local market. A number of factories are established at Ndola, and with the completion of the copper refinery, and the sugar refinery, the future of this area seems assured. The first annual commercial and industrial show was staged in Ndola during July, 1957 and is now an annual event. Kitwe is expanding rapidly and a number of firms are operating factories in this area. In June, 1957, a factory was opened to supply all demands for milk on the Copperbelt. Other towns on the Copperbelt—Luanshya, Mufulira and Chingola—are all pressing ahead with their plans for the encouragement of secondary industries. Numerous industries are active at Broken Hill, Lusaka and Livingstone, and all three towns are endeavouring to encourage industrialists to establish new factories in their municipalities.

The principal products manufactured in the Territory are cement, bricks, concrete and ferro-concrete pipes, asbestos cement sheets and pipes and associated fittings, steel windows and doors, metal furniture and various castings, sawn timber, furniture, plywood, veneers, oxygen and acetylene, blankets, mattresses, clothing, mineral waters and various other articles.

Among industries already well established is a cement factory near Lusaka which, by the recent installation of a second rotary kiln, has increased the overall productive capacity of the factory to 200,000 tons per annum. A modern brewery at Ndola has recently installed additional plant in order to treble its output. A factory in Lusaka, which manufactures steel windows, steel doors and door frames, has added mosquito screens and louvre units to its wide range of steel products. Iron foundries are established at Ndola, Kitwe, Lusaka and Livingstone. Livingstone also has a first-class blanket factory, mainly for the African trade. Tyre retreading plants at Kitwe and Lusaka are proving of great value to all sections of the community and recently a new plant was opened at Chingola which can cure giant tyres such as are used by vehicles on open cast mining operations.

Northern Rhodesia offers a firmly established future for industrial development and great potentialities for business and commercial expansion, for it is a rapidly developing country where valuable opportunities exist for both large and small enterprises.

The Northern Rhodesia Industrial Development Corporation, formed by the Northern Rhodesia Government and constituted as a private limited company, has powers which enable it to give industrialists the financial or material assistance most suitable for their individual requirements. In addition to giving direct assistance to industrialists

after taking into account the Territory's need for any particular kind of industry, the corporation undertakes market surveys and research and engages in investigations and promotional activities of all kinds. It may even, in suitable cases, provide managerial services.

The level of earnings of employed Africans is gradually increasing and the African is demanding a much wider and selective range of all types of merchandise and provides a ready market for many secondary industries.

HYDRO-ELECTRIC POWER

During recent years considerable investigation has been carried out of hydro-electric potential which has been shown to be considerable in certain areas.

Whilst the relative merits of the major schemes of Kariba and Kafue were closely examined before it was decided to proceed first with the former as a prime source of electricity for both the Rhodesias, nevertheless careful study and records continue in respect of the Kafue so that it can be harnessed when the demand justifies.

Hydro-electric stations have for some years been in commission at Livingstone and Broken Hill. In the first case the Victoria Falls Electricity Board mainly supplies the Livingstone Municipal Electricity Undertaking; at Broken Hill the Mulungushi and Lunsenfwa have been harnessed to provide power for the lead and zinc mines and the town. Further north small hydro-electric schemes are nearing completion as Kasama (Luombe River), Abercorn (Lunzuwa River) and at Fort Rosebery (Luongo River.)

The commissioning of the first electricity supply to Northern Rhodesia from the Kariba hydro-electric project took place on 28th December, 1959, when power was transmitted by overhead power lines from Kariba to Kitwe, a distance of 275 miles. After preliminary tests, the commercial supply of power commenced in January, 1960, with an output of 120,000 kW, transmitted at 330,000 volts. From Kitwe, power is distributed to the other Copperbelt towns from the largest switching station in Southern Africa. During the next ten years, the power supply from Kariba will be extended to cover the main industrial centres in both Northern and Southern Rhodesia.

TRADE STATISTICS

Since the federation with Southern Rhodesia and Nyasaland in 1953, separate external trade figures for Northern Rhodesia have not been available. The table below shows the value of total exports and

imports for the years 1947 to 1953, and the second table shows the value of total Federal exports of electrolytic and blister copper and of lead, zinc and cobalt (all of which are produced exclusively in Northern Rhodesia) for the period 1952 to 1958. This second table gives a good indication of the trend in exports from Northern Rhodesia since federation.

Year	Exports	Imports	Excess of Exports over Imports
1947	£2,239,819	£10,668,609	£10,571,210
1948	£28,488,269	£15,751,972	£12,746,297
1949	£33,122,164	£21,265,703	£11,856,461
1950	£49,941,724	£26,710,475	£23,231,249
1951	£67,087,363	£35,377,063	£31,710,300
1952	£82,604,953	£42,760,398	£39,844,555
1953	£94,832,889	£51,832,830	£43,000,059

Year	Exports of Leading Minerals
1952	£78,894,068
1953	£90,762,137
1954	£91,442,506
1955	£115,227,451
1956	£119,742,770
1957	£87,699,801
1958	£71,545,004
1959	£111,716,900





AFRICAN AFFAIRS

ADMINISTRATION

IN Northern Rhodesia the present system of African administration is based on a form of government known as "indirect rule" which was first propounded by Lord Lugard and subsequently introduced into many British colonies and protectorates. Basically, the system involves ruling through already existing indigenous organisations.

Indirect rule was first introduced into Northern Rhodesia after the British South Africa Company handed over the administration of the Territory to the British Government in 1924. During the period of the British South Africa Company's administration only nominal recognition had been given to the local African chiefs and the various social and political organisations. All tax collecting, the maintenance of law and order and the administration of justice was the direct responsibility of the company's native commissioners.

The chiefs and their councils had no legal standing and, although on occasions they would assist the native commissioners, possessed no authority other than the traditional respect and loyalty of their people.

After the 1924 hand-over, the Colonial Office administration (which included many of the British South Africa Company's officials who had subsequently transferred to the Colonial Service) considered

that, in view of the settled and peaceful state of the Territory, the time had come for the chiefs to be given definite and legally recognised civil powers. To put this into practice was no easy task, since the population then numbered less than one and a quarter million made up of nearly forty tribes speaking almost as many distinct languages. Customs differed, and the position, prerogatives and customary rights of the chiefs varied to a very marked extent.

Slowly and carefully the authority of the chiefs and their councillors was restored. Native courts, which had never entirely ceased to function, were revived and given formal recognition under the presidency of the chiefs with their traditional councillors sitting as assessors. The office of the chief's personal messenger (generally called a "Kapasu") was re-introduced and the holder accorded the powers of a constable within the tribal area. The native court clerk became a collector of taxes, licence fees and other forms of revenue.

The Native Authority and Native Courts Ordinances of 1936 and 1937 gave legal recognition to these measures and are so framed as to make allowances for varying customs between the tribes.

THE DISTRICT COMMISSIONER

The main responsibility of a District Commissioner and his staff is to ensure that district administration develops along sound and progressive lines. To this end he exercises continual supervision over the activities of the native authority or authorities within his district, co-ordinates the work of technical officers and, as an *ex-officio* magistrate, holds court as well as reviewing cases and hearing appeals from the native courts.

Concurrently with the development of a sound system of local government, District Commissioners, professional and technical officers are responsible for carrying out a Government programme aimed at improving the standard of living in the rural areas.

To achieve this objective steps are being taken to increase agricultural production, introduce new cash crops, foster local industries and crafts and develop the country's natural resources. It is the District Commissioner's particular responsibility to create among the people themselves a desire for a new way of life and, by convincing them of the advantages, to obtain their co-operation and assistance in achieving it.

In the past, the District Commissioner was very much a "Jack of all trades". To-day, however, with the posting to each district of professional and technical officers from departments such as African Agriculture, Forestry, Veterinary Services and Game and Fisheries, he is much less so, but nevertheless may still be called upon to carry out

a building project, supervise a road-making programme, or construct dams and weirs. In consultation with his team of technical officers he decides on the merits and priorities of the various schemes put forward by the native authorities.

Briefly, like the Provincial Commissioner in his province, the District Commissioner, as the senior government officer in his district, bears the ultimate responsibility for everything which happens in it.

THE NATIVE AUTHORITY

A native authority is, in effect, a chief, or chiefs, in council. The councillors in almost every tribe in Northern Rhodesia occupy their position by heredity or traditional right. Up to the end of the last war both the chiefs and their councillors were usually elderly men with little or no formal education and, in common with other rural communities, were very conservative.

In order to keep pace with the post-war progress and development of the Territory, it was necessary to strengthen the native authorities by appointing to them men of greater educational attainments and more modern outlook. This process, which started during 1945-46, is still continuing, with the result that the present native authorities are well able to exercise the legislative and executive functions for which they are responsible.

As the instruments of local government in the rural areas, native authorities can make and enforce rules and orders regulating the lives of those living in their particular areas. They can collect taxes and licence fees, impose levies and authorise expenditure. To enable them to carry out their executive functions, they employ clerks, forest and fish guards, postmen, builders and a number of other employees.

To finance their activities, native authorities receive from the Government 90 per cent. of the native tax paid by adult male Africans in addition to the revenue obtained from levies and licences. The latter include licensing fees for bicycles, firearms, dogs, beer-making and fishing, collected from persons living within the area of their jurisdiction. Many native authorities have accumulated a very substantial reserve fund which, invested, produces an annual revenue in the form of interest.

URBAN AND FARMING DISTRICTS

In the urban areas, administrative responsibility is divided between the District Commissioner and the local authority, whether it be a city or municipal council or a town management board. As explained elsewhere, Africans are playing an increasing part in the administration of the African housing areas through their representatives on the African

area housing boards. But the introduction of Africans into local government bodies is complicated by the fact that, as they do not directly pay rates, they have no status as voters in municipal elections.

All the larger municipalities have African affairs committees whose functions are to advise on and superintend the administration of African locations and to supervise welfare and other ancillary services.

Minor criminal cases and civil actions, as well as disputes involving tribal law and custom, are handled by urban native courts under the supervision of the District Commissioner. The powers of these courts approximate to those of native courts in the rural areas, and the African assessors who preside over them are appointed by Government from prominent members of the principal tribes represented in the town's population.

In a number of rural districts there are European farms bordering on native reserves or native trust land. In addition to his normal responsibilities and duties towards the African population and the native authorities, the District Commissioner has an equal responsibility towards the European population.

LAW AND ORDER

While the Northern Rhodesia Police are responsible for the maintenance of law and order in the line-of-rail towns, the larger rural centres and a number of "bush" stations, the District Commissioner is, generally speaking, responsible for policing the rural areas.

To enable him to carry out this task, he is assisted by district messengers, who in law have the same powers as constables. Reinforcing the district messengers are the *kapusus* employed by the native authorities who are, in effect, roughly the equivalent of village policemen.

LAND

Almost 95 per cent. of Northern Rhodesia's 288,130 square miles is either native reserve or native trust land, of which about half is suitable for agricultural use. Native reserve is vested in the Secretary of State for the Colonies in perpetuity for the sole use of and occupation by Africans. It consists of approximately 35 per cent. of the area of the Territory. Native trust land is also vested in the Secretary of State for the Colonies for the same purpose, but the Native Trust Land Order in Council gives power to the Governor to issue leases to non-Africans provided the local African population will benefit thereby. These leases are, however, of very limited duration but may be renewed.

Varying from tribe to tribe, the traditional systems of African land tenure are not entirely suited to modern farming conditions of stabilised

agriculture with a cash—as opposed to a subsistence—economy. In order to meet changing needs, a survey of the various land tenure systems has been carried out which will form the basis of a new policy designed to enable individual Africans to secure permanent or leasehold title to their land.

TAX AND LEVIES

Mention has already been made of native tax which is, in effect, an annual poll tax imposed by Government on all able-bodied male Africans of working age. The rates vary from 10s. to 15s. in the rural areas and from 15s. to £1 in the urban areas. Only 1s. of the tax in rural areas and 2s. of the tax in urban areas is allocated to the Government. The remainder is retained by or paid to the native authorities, either directly or through the Provincial Treasury Fund which finances specifically approved development projects.

Most native authorities impose direct levies varying from 2s. to £1 per annum on every adult male in their areas for both particular and general purposes.

EDUCATION

African education in Northern Rhodesia is the responsibility of the Ministry of African Education, to which an African Minister was appointed in 1959.

It has been estimated that at the beginning of 1960 about 62 per cent. of the children of primary school age were enrolled at school. There were 160,495 boys and 101,578 girls in maintained and aided primary schools, while in unaided primary schools there were 2,270 boys and 1,134 girls.

The Government's long-term policy is to provide a full primary course of eight years for all children. Although this end cannot be achieved until more money, more buildings for schools and more teachers with secondary education qualifications become available, considerable progress is being made. It is estimated that about 93 per cent. of the lower primary age group (eight to eleven) are in school. At the end of the four-year lower primary course a selection has to be made and only 40 per cent. of the children from Standard II are able to go on to the next two years of the primary course, except in urban areas where all children entering Sub-standard A are guaranteed a minimum of six years' schooling. After the sixth year selection is again made and only 56 per cent. of the children completing Standard IV can proceed to Standards V and VI. In the upper primary age group (twelve to fifteen) about 23 per cent. of the children are in school.

To meet the increasing demands from commerce and industry and Government departments for young men and women of more than primary education, secondary schools are being expanded as fast as the supply of money and teachers allow. The enrolment in junior secondary schools increased from 1,299 in 1958 to 1,563 (including 234 girls) in September, 1959, and the senior secondary enrolment rose from 412 to 559 (including 57 girls) in 1959. In the same year, out of 122 pupils who sat for the Cambridge School Certificate, 112 passed. Nine candidates in the Higher School Certificate examination gained full certificates and a further eight out of the total of twenty-two candidates who sat for the examination satisfied the normal university entrance requirements. Three girls from Northern Rhodesia took the Higher School Certificate at Goromonzi School in Southern Rhodesia. Two obtained full certificates and the third reached university entrance standard.

The main obstacle to providing more educational facilities is the shortage of teachers. At the beginning of 1960 there were 900 men and 318 women in teacher training institutions taking courses of various grades.

One trades school had to be closed in 1959 because of the lack of applicants for enrolment. The total enrolment at the twenty such schools was 1,031. In addition there were 391 students at Hodgson Technical College where four-year courses leading to the City and Guilds Intermediate Certificate examination for bricklayers, carpenters, mechanics, electricians and painters are held, in addition to three-year trades courses for leather workers and tailors, and two-year courses for instructors.

Over 1,000 students attended the evening classes organised by the adult education section of the Ministry of African Education during 1959. A greater number attended academic classes organised by the mining companies for their employees. Eight thousand badges were awarded to women who successfully completed homecraft courses, and commercial evening classes were organised at a number of centres.

Recurrent expenditure figures give some indication of how the Government has expanded the facilities for African education during the past twenty-two years. In 1938 recurrent expenditure was £32,740; in 1955, £1,054,674 and in 1959-60, £2,210,964.

AGRICULTURE

By far the greater part of African agricultural production is still absorbed into a subsistence economy, and is therefore never marketed. It is consumed by the producer and his family, their relations and visitors. A considerable amount of produce changes hands in barter

transactions, and transfers are made from areas which have enjoyed a good harvest to those where there has been a crop failure. An official estimate of subsistence production during 1958 values it at £22m., as compared with a total gross value of £4.8m. of agricultural produce marketed during the year by Africans and Europeans combined. The African contribution to the marketed produce amounted to only £0.7m.

The principal commercial crop is maize, which also forms the staple diet of Africans living in the urban areas and the "maize belt" of the Southern and Central provinces. From the 1959 harvest, 52,056 (short) tons of maize and 2,424 tons of other agricultural products were offered for sale to the Grain Marketing Board by African producers. The territorial requirement of maize is estimated at 140,000 tons, the shortfall being made good in 1959 by the 100,800 tons marketed by European farmers. In a good crop year, a substantial amount of maize is available for export.

Groundnut production for sale is largely confined to the Eastern Province, where in 1959 over 6,600 tons were marketed.

This crop is, however, widely grown in all other parts of the Territory, but normally on a small scale for grower consumption.

Production for sale of other grains and pulses is on a small scale. About 600 tons of kaffir corn (sold mainly to brewers), 300 tons of rice and 300 tons of beans and cowpeas are purchased annually by various buying agencies.

Cassava and finger millet are widely grown in the Northern Province, but almost entirely for local consumption. Vegetable production continues to increase steadily, the main markets being the urban areas and particularly the Copperbelt. Fruit is not normally grown on a commercial basis and consists mainly of mangoes and bananas planted to supplement the grower's diet.

A programme to increase the quantity—and quality—of Burley and Turkish tobacco is making steady progress. Burley tobacco is produced in the Eastern Province on European estates, both by African tenants and paid labour, and by African growers in native reserves and trust land.

Present annual production is about 500,000 lb., most of it grown by African tenants. In 1959, African growers produced 60,000 lb. of Turkish tobacco which was sold at an average price of 36d. per lb. Mainly because of the presence of tsetse fly, large areas of the Territory are unsuitable for cattle. The main concentrations of cattle are in the lower Kafue basin, Barotseland and the plateau areas of the Eastern Province. The total number of African-owned cattle is about

one million head, of which a relatively small proportion is sold annually to the Cold Storage Commission and buyers acting on behalf of local butcheries. Sheep, goats and pigs—the latter to be found mainly in the Eastern Province—are kept in most districts.

FISHERIES

Commercial fishing is almost entirely in the hands of Africans and is an important industry with an annual turn-over of over £1m. There are at present four main centres of the industry located on lakes Tanganyika, Mweru, Bangweulu and the Kafue River, but a fifth centre is rapidly developing on the man-made Lake Kariba.

During 1959 the trade in fresh fish from Lake Mweru reached a record figure, although dried fish showed a decline. Deliveries to the Copperbelt were 1,979 (short) tons of fresh fish and 353 tons of dried fish. Even more fish was exported to the Congo—2,416 tons of fresh fish, 1,281 of dried fish and 382 tons of salt fish.

Control of the Lake Mweru fisheries is vested in three local native authorities who pay the wages of their control staff by an export levy on the fish of a farthing per lb.

From Lake Bangweulu more than 725 tons of dried fish was exported in 1959, while catches in the Kafue fisheries approached 5,000 tons. In the previous year, however, catches in the Kafue River had exceeded 11,000 tons, the drop being mainly due to over-fishing and abnormally low water.

In mid-1960 a group of fifteen fishermen and their crew, fishing in Lake Tanganyika, delivered to a depot on the lakeshore more than 92,000 lb. of fish in one month, for which they received £2.471.

LABOUR

It is estimated that out of a total African population of about 2,310,000, approximately 265,000 men and women are in paid employment.

African employment in the main industries, 1959:

Agriculture	45,220
Construction	53,080
Mining and quarrying	39,532
Commerce	14,257

In addition, 36,500 men and women were estimated to be employed in domestic services.

Copper mining is the leading industry in Northern Rhodesia and during 1959 employed an average of 36,375 Africans. The wage scales

for ticket-paid Africans, including cost-of-living allowance but excluding metal or any other bonus, overtime or leave allowance, etc., ranged from 222s. 6d. to 737s. 6d. and from 240s. to 752s. 6d. for surface and underground workers respectively, for thirty shifts of eight hours. Monthly-paid Africans earned salaries, excluding the metal bonus, up to 757s. 6d. for surface workers, and 910s. for underground workers.

In addition to the above rates, under the mining companies' present bonus scheme, applicable to Africans and Europeans, a rate of 36 per cent. was declared for the year ended 30th June, 1959, and credited to employees in the following manner:

- (1) 5 per cent. of basic pay as a Christmas bonus.
- (2) 10 per cent. of basic pay as a leave bonus.
- (3) 21 per cent. of basic pay as a cash bonus provided, however, that the whole or any portion of this cash bonus could, at the option of the employee, be credited to a savings fund.

With regard to other industries, wages for African farm workers in 1959 averaged 82s. 9d. per month and in industries other than mining, railways and Government services, the average wage for all workers was 134s. 1½d. per month. Wages for clerks averaged 279s. 11d. per month, and in other skilled occupations workers received an average of 226s. 11d. per month. All wages are based on a month of twenty-six working days inclusive of rations; the employer provides free housing which may be assessed at an additional 20s. to 71s. 6d. per month.

The standard working week is forty-eight hours in industry and forty-five for manual workers in Government service.

Overtime is usually paid at the rate of time-and-a-half, double time for Sundays and holidays. Leave varies from twelve to eighteen working days per annum.

A number of Government departments provide courses of special training to suit their particular needs; these include courses for hospital orderlies, veterinary assistants, agricultural assistants and survey assistants. Training is also provided for clerks throughout Government employment. In 1959 the African Education Department, local education authorities and missions had a total of 1,452 African trainees in the trades of bricklayers, carpenters, plumbers, electricians and motor mechanics, or as instructors at trade schools throughout the Territory. The larger mines provide various courses for both Europeans and Africans, and induction courses for Africans are intended to teach a rudimentary knowledge of the job and to assist in the change from a rural to an urban way of life.

The Labour Department is responsible for promoting and maintaining good employer/employee relations and for enforcing legislation (such as the Employment of Natives Ordinance) for the protection of labour. Wages councils regulate wages and conditions of service for Africans employed in shops, the building industry and in the hotel and catering trade. There is a joint industrial council for African municipal employees in the Western Province (Copperbelt), and Whitley council for African civil servants.

Steady progress is being made in the advancement of Africans to more responsible posts.

RURAL DEVELOPMENT

The rural development plan, which is administered by the Commissioner for Rural Development, is aimed at building up self-reliant, self-supporting communities, and to take advantage of the increasing demand for rural produce in urban areas. The policy is to counteract, to some extent, the natural tendency for the population to concentrate on centres of industrial employment by improving both the social amenities and the economic opportunities of the rural areas. Financial and technical assistance provided by the Commissioner for Rural Development is as far as possible channelled through the native authorities and many communities are beginning to realise how much can be achieved through self-help schemes.

The functions of the Commissioner for Rural Development are to co-ordinate development planning, to provide funds for development projects and for loans to individuals, and to provide training for rural Africans through a network of training centres and extension teams. At the local level, development planning and the execution of development projects is the responsibility of provincial and district development teams, made up of professional officers, representatives of native authorities, local missionaries, etc., meeting under the chairmanship of the Provincial Commissioner or the District Commissioner.

By the end of 1959, there were eight development area training centres in operation, and one women's homecraft centre. These centres provide residential courses for adult Africans, both men and women, in a number of simple trades and village crafts. Over 1,000 men and women underwent six-month training courses during 1959. In addition, the centres provide for a very wide range of shorter courses for native authority employees, traders, farmers and owners of livestock; in fact, for practically every type represented in a rural community.

Increasing emphasis is being placed on extension work carried out by teams trained at these training centres. These teams, of which there

are now twenty-three in operation throughout the rural areas of Northern Rhodesia, travel around giving on-the-spot instruction. Every aspect of village life is tackled, and training is provided for the family as a unit.

The boat building school at Nchelenge, on Lake Mweru, trains African carpenters to build simple plank boats and also provides a supply of contract-built boats for the expanding fishing industry on the lake. Ex-trainees from this establishment are helped to establish themselves in business at places as far removed as Mpulungu, on Lake Tanganyika, Kalabo, in the Barotseland Protectorate, and on the shores of the new Lake Kariba.

Farming development is the most important aspect of rural development, and much money has been spent on agricultural and livestock improvement schemes. There is a prosperous peasant farming scheme, and the total number of farmers to whom loans had been granted rose to 2,379 by the end of 1959. Although by far the greater number of farmers are in the Eastern Province, where the land is particularly suited to an agricultural economy, other provinces are now participating increasingly in the scheme.

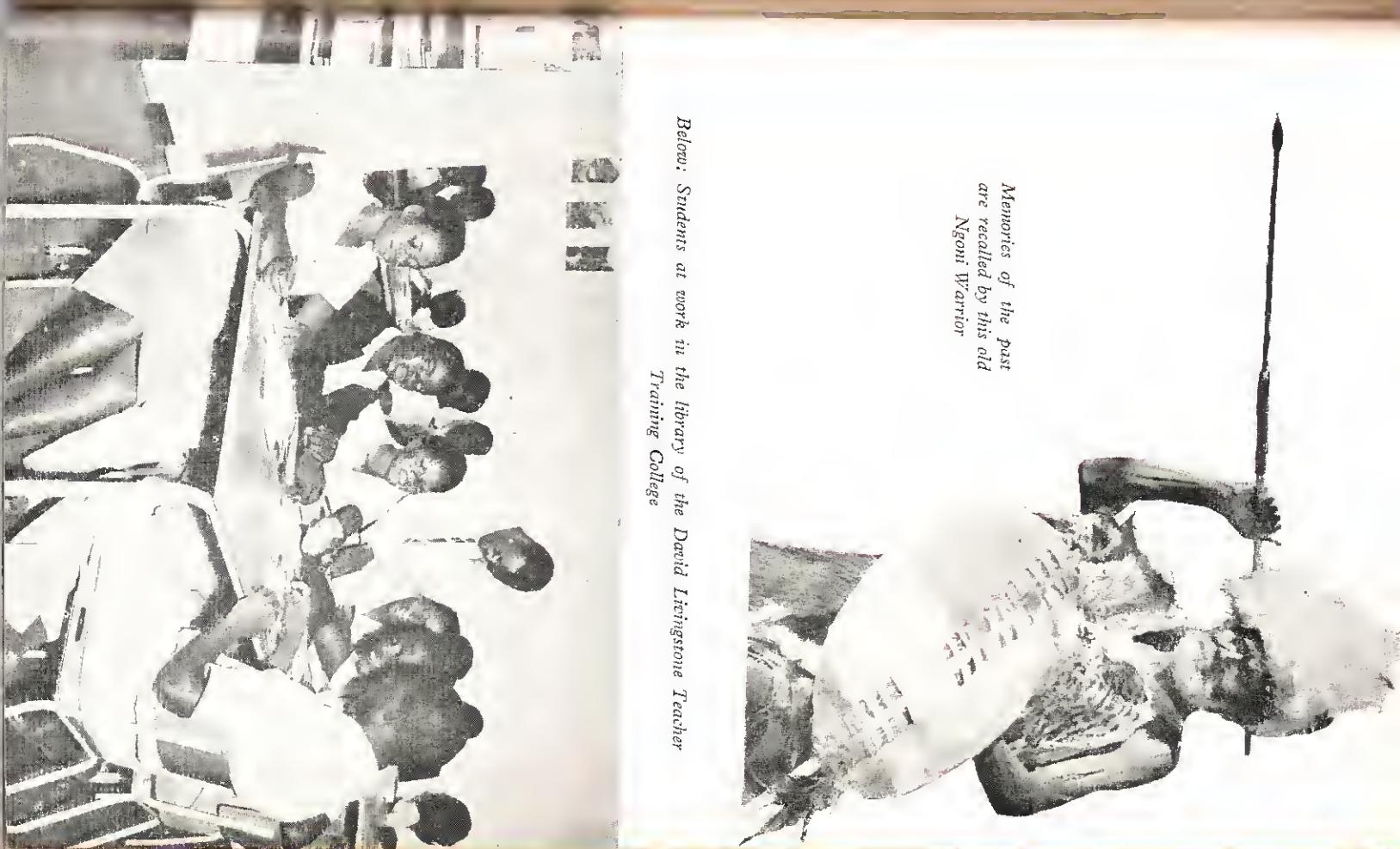
The African rural housing scheme, the object of which is to assist Africans towards better housing standards in rural areas, has made steady progress. In 1959, 208 loans totalling nearly £40,000 were made to individual Africans. In addition, one or two native authorities are experimenting with the provision of houses for renting in the growing rural townships that surround their headquarters. The growth of these rural townships has been helped in other ways from rural development funds. Examples of such help are loans to native authorities to erect tea rooms, trading stores, improved water supplies and other amenities likely to attract more people to the rural areas.

In 1957 the Northern Rhodesia Government allocated £2m. for intensive rural development in the Northern Province (since January 1958 divided into the Northern and Luapula provinces). A Development Commissioner was appointed with the specific task of "implementing as rapidly as possible a co-ordinated plan of development on whose foundation the future economic social and political life of the Northern Province can be safely built".

Since 1957 this special development has made steady progress, concentrating mainly on making the greatest possible use of local natural resources.

*Memories of the past
are recalled by this old
Ngoni Warrior*

Below: Students at work in the library of the David Livingstone Teacher Training College



CO-OPERATIVE SOCIETIES

The co-operative movement in Northern Rhodesia was firmly established amongst European farmers from the early 1920s. Africans were not brought into the co-operative fold until a department of co-operative societies and African marketing, under the Registrar of Co-operative Societies, was established in 1948.

At the end of 1948 there were twenty-three African societies and membership totalled 3,567. Ten years later, there were nearly 200 African societies with over 21,000 members, more than £100,000 share capital and a turnover during the year of over £3m.

Above: Building in progress on an African owner housing estate

Left: An Agricultural Assistant shows a group of farmers how to operate a spray pump used to control cattle ticks

Below: Weighing and packing a large catch at Mpulungu on Lake Tanganyika

Development of African co-operatives has been rapid but is soundly based due to careful fostering by Government. Agricultural marketing societies dominate the field, and this type of society has had a strong influence, particularly in rural development. First moves were made in the Eastern Province whose economy is wholly agricultural. Co-operatives have played a principal part in developing what is now a most valuable groundnut export industry. This is the only area in the Territory with an established export trade in groundnuts, and the Eastern Province variety has now widespread recognition. Its main problem is how to increase production sufficiently to meet market demands. In the Southern Province, the main maize producing area of the Territory, co-operatives are also now widely spread; working in conjunction with statutory African farming improvement funds, they handle the bulk of African-grown maize. Elsewhere co-operative development is slower due to local production and marketing problems, but in Barotseland a successful start has been made in a hitherto somewhat neglected area with only limited possibilities.

There is also a thriving co-operative thrift society savings movement amongst Africans; this is mainly in the urban areas, although it is slowly spreading to rural townships and centres such as mission stations. This type of society has an important part to play in the emergence of a stable African middle class.

While Northern Rhodesia has not the problem of rural indebtedness which faces many eastern countries, co-operatives play an important part in preventing dissipation of the profits of African agriculture and in giving the African a wider interest in his means of livelihood by enabling him to participate directly in the economic affairs of the country. Co-operatives in rural areas, by acting as a focus of local activities, greatly assist the speed and effectiveness of general rural development and are a potent educational factor in the rural African community.



POLITICAL DEVELOPMENT

Africans were represented for the first time in the Northern Rhodesia Legislative Council in 1938, when a European member was nominated by the Governor to represent their interests. The appointment of a European was held to be necessary because of the lack at that time of any African with sufficient educational qualifications to enable him to sit in the Legislative Council.

In 1946 a further step was taken along the road to political development when the Government set up the African Representative Council, an advisory body of thirty-three members presided over by the Secretary for Native Affairs. Similar councils were set up in each province from which members were elected to the Representative Council.

Representation of Africans in the Legislative Council was increased from one to three Europeans in 1945, and in 1948 two Africans were appointed to the Council for the first time. They were elected by the African Representative Council and subsequently nominated by the Governor. At the same time European representation of African interests was reduced to two.

A change in the constitution of the Legislative Council in 1954 resulted in the African representatives being increased to four, while one of the Europeans representing African interests became a member of the Executive Council.

Further constitutional changes were approved by the British Government at the end of 1958, which included a new franchise to enable Africans to vote for the first time. A general election was held in March, 1959, by which time there were almost 8,000 Africans on the voters roll, or approximately 25 per cent. of the whole Territorial electoral roll.

The full composition of the Executive and Legislative Councils is described elsewhere, but under the new constitution nine Africans (eight elected, one nominated) are members of the Legislative Council, while two of them, as Ministers in charge of Government departments, sit on the Executive Council.

With Africans on the electoral roll voting their own representatives into Legislative Council, the African Representative Council was abolished after having fulfilled the function for which it was created.

POLITICAL PARTIES

African political parties in the modern sense have a common origin in the African welfare societies which were formed in urban areas during the early 1940s. The membership of these societies was mainly

composed of clerks, school teachers and other Africans of education who felt a common need for cultural and social entertainment. It was not long, however, before the meetings, debates and other activities of the members began to assume a political flavour. In common with what was happening elsewhere in the post-war world, the political thought of these societies became dominated by nationalist aspirations.

In 1946, under the chairmanship of Mr. Dauti Yamba (now a member of the Federal Assembly) the societies formed themselves into an association which, two years later, reconstituted itself as the Northern Rhodesia African Congress with avowed political aims.

Mr. Harry Nkumbula succeeded Mr. Godwin Lewanika (now also a member of the Federal Assembly) as president of the Northern Rhodesia African National Congress in 1951, a position which he has held ever since.

A proposal to establish a federation of the two Rhodesias and Nyasaland received the support of the British Government shortly after Mr. Nkumbula's election. From the outset the vast majority of Africans bitterly opposed federation, fearing that it would lead to the perpetuation of the dominating position of Europeans in politics and Government. The African National Congress fostered these fears and led a vigorous but unsuccessful campaign opposing federation, which was eventually established in 1953. In doing so, Congress gained for the first time a large following in many parts of the Territory, including the rural areas, where people had hitherto had little or no contact with political influences.

During the years which followed, Congress continued to gain ground, although not without some set-backs, by initiating a series of campaigns in the urban areas designed to remove various grievances felt by Africans. These grievances included the treatment accorded to Africans in shops, segregation in offices and public places, the purchasing of goods through windows or hatchways and the allegation that butcheries debarred Africans from purchasing some of the better cuts of meat. The normal pattern of Congress action was a series of boycotts aimed at drawing attention to these grievances. A number of boycotts succeeded in their purpose and action was taken to remedy the causes which had given rise to the worst grievances. Other boycotts were not so successful and received little support, possibly because their purpose was often somewhat obscure. Boycotts of the coronation celebrations, in the municipal beerhalls and clinics and hospitals during the emergency in 1956, received very half-hearted support and produced no measurable results apart from keeping Congress in the news.

In the rural areas, where the influence of chiefs and native authorities is strong and the effects of the colour-bar less noticeable, Congress modified its tactics. Its main efforts were directed towards engendering opposition to Government measures designed to conserve natural resources and improve the standard of farming, especially when such measures were enforced by local by-laws which inevitably tended to be unpopular. The allegations made by Congress organisers and propagandists to the effect that the land was being improved so that Europeans could step in and take it over, sounded convincing to many rural Africans and undoubtedly assisted in fostering opposition to Government measures on a number of occasions. But as the benefits of the measures introduced by Government became apparent—and after at least two Congress-inspired campaigns had backfired with dire results—support for the party began to wane. Although some chiefs and native authorities actively supported its aims, many saw in Congress a serious threat to their traditional authority, and its propagandists and officials began to encounter growing opposition.

At a meeting of the Congress General Council held in October, 1958, it became clear that there was a difference of opinion among the leaders. Several, led by Mr. Kenneth Kaunda, expressed dissatisfaction with the leadership of Mr. Nkumbula, mainly on the grounds that they felt he was not adopting a vigorous enough policy. But attempts to oust him from the presidency failed. Mr. Nkumbula was re-elected and later Mr. Kaunda announced his intention of forming his own party to be known as the Zambia African National Congress. Other Congress leaders had from time to time attempted to form their own parties from splinter groups but, unlike Zambia African National Congress, none of these obtained more than very local support and soon faded out of the political scene.

The policy of Zambia African National Congress became clear when it announced its opposition to the constitutional changes published in a Government White Paper at the end of 1958 and declared it would boycott any election held under the new constitution. Between December, 1958, and March, 1959, Zambia initiated a vigorous campaign aimed at persuading Africans not to register as voters and to boycott the March elections. During the earlier part of this period the attitude of Congress was obscure and the position was further complicated by the absence of Mr. Nkumbula who, like the Zambia leaders, was attending a conference of African nationalist leaders in Accra.

In the absence of its president, who appeared to have given no policy directive on this matter, the Congress council issued a statement encouraging Africans to register as voters and to support the election.

Faced with the successes being achieved by both Congress and Government in getting Africans to register as voters, Zambia, despite its avowed policy of non-violence, began to intimidate voters and potential voters and their families. Early in March there was sufficient evidence that Zambia was planning to disrupt the election by violence for the Governor to invoke the Emergency Powers Ordinance and declare Zambia an illegal organisation. As a result of this action, twenty-nine of its leaders were restricted to remote rural areas and the election, in which nearly 8,000 African voters took part, passed off quietly. In May, 1959, Mr. Kenneth Kaunda was sentenced to a term of imprisonment in connexion with his activities shortly before the banning of Zambia.

In June, phoenix-like, a new political party arose from the ashes of Zambia with Mr. Mainza Chona as its founder and first president-general. This party, which called itself the African National Independence Party (later renamed the United National Independence Party) adopted the same basic policy as Zambia, which was "to work relentlessly by non-violence for the attainment of self-government and national independence for the chiefs and people of Northern Rhodesia".

The United National Independence Party quickly obtained very considerable support along the line-of-rail, in the Luapula and Northern provinces and in parts of the Southern, Central and Eastern provinces. As U.N.I.P. grew so Congress declined, until by mid-1960 its membership had fallen away in all but the Eastern and Southern Provinces where personal loyalty to Mr. Nkumbula was mainly responsible for holding the remnants of the party together. By no means all, however, of those who left Congress joined U.N.I.P. Many, and particularly numbers of the emergent African "middle classes," joined or supported Sir John Moffat's Central Africa Party which had won four seats in the territorial election. Support by Africans for other European-led parties remained negligible.

In January, 1960, Mr. Kenneth Kaunda was released from prison and elected president-general of U.N.I.P. with Mr. Mainza Chona as his deputy. In May, both U.N.I.P. and Congress announced their intention to boycott the enquiries of the Monckton Commission. This boycott met with only partial success, and many individual Africans, native authorities and other African bodies gave evidence to the commissioners.

There were also indications that the more extreme elements of U.N.I.P. were becoming increasingly dissatisfied with Mr. Kaunda's moderate approach and willingness to negotiate. Despite its proclaimed policy of non-violence, official figures showed that in the first five

months of the year eighty-four U.N.I.P. office bearers had been convicted and sentenced for criminal and statutory offences, the majority of which included some form of violence. Mr. Kaunda's personal prestige, however, continued to increase and was further enhanced by his meetings in London and Lusaka with the Secretary of State for the Colonies. At a party conference in September, delegates compromised by supporting Mr. Kaunda's policy of negotiation. The conference also accepted Mr. Kaunda's policy to work for their ends by non-violent means, and during the second half of the year there was a marked decrease in the number of violent incidents of a political nature.

The year nineteen hundred and sixty moved towards its closing months in an atmosphere of uneasy political calm following the announcement by the Secretary of State for the Colonies in September that there were to be early talks on Northern Rhodesia's future constitution. All sections of the community awaited with some anxiety the outcome of the Federal Constitution review due to be held at the end of the year.

RACE RELATIONS

During a meeting of the Legislative Council in March, 1955, one of the African members proposed that the time was opportune for the Trades and Businesses Ordinance and the Hotels Ordinance to be amended to make it an offence for any person to practise racial discrimination in places licensed to serve the public. An amendment was proposed by the Chief Secretary that Government should appoint a committee to investigate the extent to which racial discrimination was practised in shops and other similar business premises and to recommend in the light of its findings what action should be taken. The proposer of the original motion accepted the amendment which was subsequently carried by twenty-one votes to three. The committee was duly appointed and submitted its report to Government in January, 1956. The major recommendation was that a statutory advisory and conciliation board should be set up with the object of abolishing racial discrimination progressively and promoting harmony between the races. The committee also recommended that the proposed board should have powers which covered not only shops but banks, railways, hotels and other establishments catering for the public.

In March, 1956, the committee's report was presented to the Legislative Council, and following a debate on the report during the June-August meeting, the recommendations contained in it were approved in principle. As a consequence of the debate, the Race Relations (Advisory and Conciliation) Bill finally became law in January, 1957. In addition to providing for the establishment of a

central race relations advisory and conciliation committee, the ordinance also provided for the setting up of race relations conciliation committees in certain districts.

To assist it in its work of promoting and fostering good race relations, the central committee approached various territorial organisations such as the Federation of Women's Institutes, the United Northern Rhodesia Association, the Northern Rhodesia Council of Social Services and teachers' associations to enlist their support and co-operation. This was willingly given and the district committees followed suit by enlisting the co-operation of similar organisations at the local level.

Various measures to promote better race relations were considered by the central and district committees and approaches were made to those concerned. These measures included the teaching of African languages in European secondary schools, the sponsoring by local businessmen of inter-racial restaurants in the larger centres, the abolition of discrimination in shops and business premises, the organisation of sports and athletics on a multi-racial basis and the promotion of multi-racial activities between the pupils of local European and African schools.

The efforts of the committees met with varying degrees of success, but as neither the central nor the district race relations committees had any legal powers to compel the enforcement of the measures they advocated, they were therefore limited to working through persuasion, conciliation, encouragement and suggestion.

In November, 1959, the Legislative Council appointed a select committee to discuss with the Central Race Relations Advisory and Conciliation Committee ways and means of overcoming the problem created by certain owners of restaurants and other places serving the public who refused service to Africans, Asians and Eurasians for reasons based solely on race and colour.

In its report presented to Legislative Council in 1960, the select committee stated that from the evidence it had received it was clear that racial discrimination was, in fact, practised in various public premises. While all witnesses had agreed that this was morally wrong, some had contended that no action was called for and the problem would vanish in the course of time. The views of proprietors were invariably influenced by the fear of the results, particularly in the case of those operating cafes and small restaurants, who feared that the trade from other races would not compensate for the anticipated loss of European trade and custom.

While recognising that discrimination in the public places which fell within its terms of reference was only a small part of a much wider field in which racial discrimination existed, the select committee came "to the reluctant conclusion that immediate progress can only be achieved by compulsion and that compulsion can only be synonymous with legislation".

As a result of the select committee's report, a new ordinance, the Race Relations Ordinance, was enacted to replace the Race Relations (Advisory and Conciliation) Ordinance and came into effect on 1st September, 1960. Under the new law the central and district race relations committees were continued, but in addition race relations boards with powers to administer penal sanctions were established to hear and investigate complaints, referred to them by district race relations committees, of racial discrimination in the premises scheduled in the Ordinance. Provision was also made for setting up a compensation assessment tribunal to consider claims submitted by proprietors in respect of financial loss suffered within a period of one year from the date of commencement of the new ordinance.

The effect of the law as it stands at present is that proprietors of public premises used as tea rooms, cafes, restaurants, hotel dining rooms, hotel lounges other than bar lounges and cinemas licensed under the Theatres and Cinematograph Exhibition Ordinance, may not exclude members of the public solely on the grounds of race or colour. While the legal right to reserve admission remains, it must not be used to exclude on the grounds of race or colour alone. Accommodation, bars and cocktail bars do not fall within the list of premises scheduled in the ordinance, and clubs are not affected. The provisions of other ordinances must be complied with, and Africans, Asians, and Eurasians, for example, may not be served with spirits unless they hold a permit in terms of the Liquor Licensing Ordinance.



COMMUNICATIONS

ROAD SERVICES

THE Territory is covered by a network of roads, most of which are served by regular passenger and goods motor services. The routes most frequented by tourists are served by comfortable long distance buses having separate seating for first and second class passengers. Connections can be made with East Africa, Nyasaland and Southern Rhodesia (through Chirundu).

Information about time-tables and fares can be obtained from the operators serving the various areas. The principal operator in this Territory is Central African Road Services Ltd. of Box 92, Broken Hill. This company is associated with other transport companies in East Africa, Nyasaland and Southern Rhodesia.

A list of the names of the operators licensed to run in any particular area or to serve any particular road with passengers or goods vehicles can be obtained by applying to The Road Traffic Commissioner, Private Bag 5, Ridgeway, Lusaka, Northern Rhodesia. Taxi-cabs and contract (self-drive) cars are available for hire in most of the principal towns of Northern Rhodesia.

RAILWAYS

The system is controlled by the Federal Government and extends throughout the two Rhodesias and as far south as the Bechuanaland border with the Union of South Africa.

Passenger trains connect Northern Rhodesia with Southern Rhodesia, and both, in turn, with the ports of Beira, and Lourenco Marques in Mozambique as well as with the South African Railways system. There is also a rail route from Ndola to Elizabethville in the Congo and thence to Lobito Bay in Angola.

Ndola is the principal junction in Northern Rhodesia, and from here lines stretch out to serve the Copperbelt towns. Ndola is approximately three and a half days' journey from Cape Town; Lusaka, the Northern Rhodesian Capital, is three, and Livingstone, close to Victoria Falls, is two and a half days' from the coast.

The mail train leaves Bulawayo every Saturday (making a connection with the boat train from Cape Town), Monday and Thursday evenings, arrives at Victoria Falls early the following day, Livingstone three-quarters of an hour later, Lusaka during the late evening and Broken Hill later the same night. Ndola is reached early the next morning (i.e. on Mondays, Wednesdays and Saturdays).

A new innovation is a daily fast goods train, " Railstar ", which provides commerce and industry with a service from Southern Rhodesia equal in speed to the north-bound mail.

There is also a daily mixed train from Bulawayo to Ndola, and vice versa, taking eleven and three quarter hours longer between the two centres.

On the southward journey, mail trains leave Ndola three nights a week on Sundays, Wednesdays and Fridays, arriving in Bulawayo early in the morning on Tuesdays, Fridays and Sundays.

Dining cars are provided on all mail trains and on most of the daily mixed trains there are buffet cars.

Meals in dining cars are served table d'hôte at the following rates:

Breakfast	5s.
Luncheon	6s.
Dinner	7s. 6d.

Children under twelve are charged 3s. per meal.

Food may also be served from dining cars at *a la carte* tariffs in compartments at meal hours on request.

Sets of bedding (containing blankets, sheets, pillows and pillow slips) may be hired at 4s. per set for an unbroken journey. De luxe sprung mattresses are also available at 4s. for an unbroken journey.

Accommodation on all fast trains is reserved in compartments (a maximum of four per compartment in first class coaches and six per compartment in the second class), which are converted by attendants into sleepers in a few moments. There is also a limited number of coupes (two per compartment first class and three second class).

Up to 100 lb. free baggage is allowed each passenger in possession of a first class ticket, and 75 lb. for second class passengers.

Bona fide residents of Northern Rhodesia who have been domiciled in the Territory for not less than one year, and who desire to proceed on holiday, may take advantage of the Rhodesia residents' concession facilities. This concession is 33½ per cent. of ordinary first or second class return fares and is allowed once per annum for journeys over Rhodesia Railways or to Beira and Lourenco Marques.

The following schedule summarises first-class rail fares between the principal towns in South Africa, Southern Rhodesia and Northern Rhodesia. Second-class fares are approximately two-thirds of the first-class fares.

SOUTH AFRICAN AND RHODESIAN STATIONS	NORTHERN RHODESIAN STATIONS					
	Livingstone		Lusaka		Ndola	
	Single	Return	Single	Return	Single	Return
Beira	£ 5s. 4d.	£ 5s. 4d.	£ 5s. 4d.	£ 5s. 4d.	£ 5s. 4d.	£ 5s. 4d.
Broken Hill	15 14 3	15 14 3	14 2 0	14 2 0	15 7 9	23 1 0
Bulawayo	1 14 3	1 14 3	1 14 3	1 14 3	1 16 3	3 9 3
Cape Town	21 11 4	34 1 0	24 7 10	37 11 7	25 18 7	39 13 1
Durban	19 3 7	31 10 3	22 0 1	34 18 0	23 10 10	36 19 0
East London	19 12 3	32 3 0	22 14 9	35 10 9	24 5 6	37 12 3
Johannesburg	12 15 5	21 12 5	15 11 11	25 0 2	17 2 8	27 1 8
Livingstone	11 14 3	18 2 0	14 1 9	17 14 9	11 12 3	23 1 0
Lourenco Marques	6 12 3	11 18 3	2 17 0	5 9 9	2 17 0	5 9 9
Lusaka	4 2 9	14 9 7	2 17 0	5 9 9	2 17 0	5 9 9
Ndola	14 9 7	11 18 3	2 17 0	5 9 9	2 17 0	5 9 9
Port Elizabeth	20 7 11	32 6 6	23 4 0	35 14 3	24 15 2	37 15 9
Salisbury	7 15 0	13 11 6	10 18 9	17 1 0	12 16 0	19 10 0

AIRWAYS

Regular and reliable air services span South, Central and East Africa. Areas which it would take days to reach by road, or which are not served by railways, can generally be reached in a few hours by air.

The four main airports in Northern Rhodesia are at Lusaka, Livingstone, Ndola and Kasama; the principal secondary airports, apart from those owned by the mining companies, are Broken Hill,

Mongu, Fort Rosebery, Fort Jameson and Abercorn and can take aircraft up to Dakota class. Modern terminal buildings offer full amenities to passengers and to private owners of aircraft.

Central African Airways is the national airline of the Federation of Rhodesia and Nyasaland and is a member of the International Air Transport Association. It operates scheduled services; "package tours" to Lake Nyasa and to the Natal coast and, in conjunction with East African Airways, to the East Africa coast; and day excursions from principal towns and cities to the Victoria Falls and Lake Kariba. It also operates a Viscount service to London, and B.O.A.C. operates on its behalf a Comet service to London.

Special charters can be obtained from C.A.A. and also from Victoria Falls Airways, Livingstone and Rhodesia Nyasaland Air Charters, Lusaka. Special attractions are scenic flights over the Victoria Falls and the big game country, including visits to the Ngoma Game Camp.

C.A.A. services are operated either by Viscounts or Dakotas, or in the case of some small remote areas, by De Havilland Beavers. There is a daily service linking the Copperbelt in Northern Rhodesia with Salisbury and Johannesburg in each direction. Commuter type traffic is catered for between Ndola and Lusaka in Northern Rhodesia and Salisbury and Bulawayo in Southern Rhodesia by day return flights. Daily flights operate non-stop between Salisbury and Johannesburg and there are regular services between Salisbury and Nairobi in Kenya, Lourenco Marques and Beira in Portuguese East Africa, Durban in South Africa and Dar-es-Salaam in Tanganyika. The "Congo Service" links Ndola to Elizabethville in the Belgian Congo.

The following fares, operative in December, 1959, are quoted as an example of the cost of air travel in Northern Rhodesia. Return fares are assessed at twice the single rate less 10 per cent.

		£	s.
Lusaka	— London by Viscount	124	0
Lusaka	— London by Comet		
	1st class.	211	0
Lusaka	— Salisbury	146	0
Lusaka	— Ndola	10	18
Ndola	— Kasama	5	10
Kasama	— Abercorn	10	18
Ndola	— Nairobi	4	0
Lusaka	— Livingstone	38	6
Livingstone	— Bulawayo	7	18
Lusaka	— Fort Jameson	7	19
		12	15

C.A.A. have on all internal routes an ingenious "family travel scheme", which provides cheaper travelling for a couple and their children travelling together, and also excursion rates for various periods. Up to 20 kilos (44 lb.) may normally be carried free by passengers as baggage, and in certain circumstances a 30 kilo allowance is permitted. Excess baggage is charged at 1 per cent. of adult single fare per kilo.

The Flying Club of Northern Rhodesia has branches throughout the Territory. In addition, Lusaka and Livingstone have their own flying clubs—there are, therefore, good facilities for learning to pilot an aircraft and the cost is approximately £4 an hour for dual flying and £3 an hour for solo flights in Piper Cruiser or Piper Cub aircraft. Radio aids to navigation give a virtual "blanket" coverage to the Territory.





TOURISM

NORTHERN Rhodesia is one of the youngest countries in the world. It was not until the dawn of the present century that Europeans began to migrate into the Territory. When the first census of population was taken in 1911 there were fewer than 1,500 Europeans and even as late as 1931 only 13,846 were registered in Northern Rhodesia.

It is not surprising, then, that there has been little opportunity in the past to build up a tourist industry comparable with that of older countries.

But the raw materials of a tourist industry are here: two of the world's great waterfalls and innumerable smaller falls; three great lakes; a variety of big game which can be viewed from strategically sited game-watching camps; a number of large rivers teeming with game fish; two or three great gorges to lure the mountaineer and the explorer; some of the world's richest and most modern copper mines rising out of virgin bush—a remarkable contrast of primitiveness and civilisation. An absolutely reliable dry season of seven months' duration in every year gives the country a great advantage from the point of view of the motoring tourist. The roads are good and are being further improved under an ambitious and comprehensive road programme which is aimed ultimately at the tarmacadamisation of every arterial road in the Territory.

The Northern Rhodesia Government is also deeply concerned with the improvement of existing hotels and the construction of new ones. Tourists will find that most of the hotels at present are adequate, but in some instances not quite up to the standard of those in more advanced countries. Plans for the future also include the erection of a superior type of rest house at strategic points along the less populated routes.

Northern Rhodesia is best toured either by road or by air. The railway line linking up the industrial areas follows the line of the watershed and therefore runs through rather unattractive country. Tourists without cars should not, however, be deterred from visiting the country. There are numerous taxi and safari companies who specialise in long distance tours and several of these hire their cars for self-drive purposes. A passenger-carrying mail lorry service also operates on all main road routes off the line of rail.

Immigration

Temporary visitors to the Territory are admitted on an ordinary valid passport or a valid tourist passport. They must be able to produce evidence of permanent residence outside the Territory and have sufficient means to maintain themselves during their visit.

Insurance

Motor car insurance against third-party risks is compulsory in Northern Rhodesia. Intending tourists should examine their policies to ascertain whether they are valid in Northern Rhodesia. If not, temporary insurance policies can be taken out at the Southern Rhodesia border, which are valid throughout both the Rhodesias (but not Nyasaland).

Driving licences

International driving licences, licences issued in the Union of South Africa or in any of the three Central African territories are recognised in Northern Rhodesia.

CIRCULAR TOURS

The countries comprising Central Africa—Northern Rhodesia, Southern Rhodesia, Nyasaland and Mocambique (Portuguese East Africa)—offer the motorist a variety of scene and spectacle: the grandeur of the mighty Victoria Falls; the awesome Kalambo Falls,

second highest in Africa; the delight of three great inland seas, Lake Tanganyika, Lake Nyasa and Lake Kariba; an abundance of wild animal life, especially in the Luangwa Valley of Northern Rhodesia, the Wankie Game Reserve of Southern Rhodesia, and the Villa Gouveia area of Mozambique; the spectacular mountain scenery of the Eastern District of Southern Rhodesia (Iryanga, Umtali, Melsetter and Chippinga); the mystery of the Zimbabwe Ruins; the spiritual quality of the Matopos, where Cecil Rhodes lies buried; and the vast tracts of Africa with its contrasts of primitive and civilised life.

The three countries of British Central Africa share the same currency. Portuguese currency is required for passage through Mozambique. Money can be changed at all branches of the Standard Bank of South Africa or Barclays Bank. Owing to the shortage of hotel accommodation at some centres, it is advisable that hotel bookings be made in advance. To provide for stretches along which only rest house accommodation is available, tourists travelling off the main routes are advised to carry some food and provisions with them.

The following tours have been chosen at random to provide as much variety in scenery as possible. Motorists may, of course, combine any two tours or otherwise alter the suggested routes to suit their own requirements. All tours are circular and may, therefore, be begun at any points convenient along the routes. On the whole, the roads over the routes shown are good. Northern and Southern Rhodesian roads are all-weather, but as most of the tours include passage through the other two territories it is advisable to carry chains if travel is planned through the rainy season (November-April).

The southern tour

Highlights of this tour are the Matopo Hills near Bulawayo, the Wankie Game Reserve, the Victoria Falls, the Zambezi Escarpment and the Kariba dam, the eastern districts of Southern Rhodesia and the Zimbabwe Ruins near Fort Victoria.

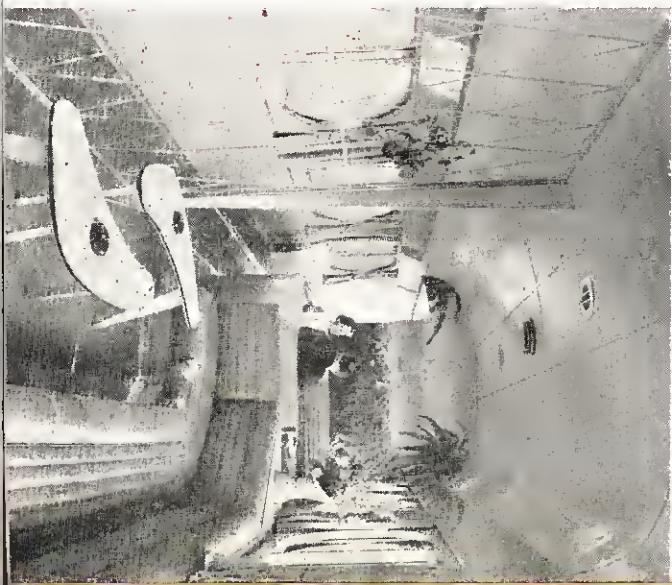
Route: Beitbridge-Bulawayo-Victoria Falls-Livingstone-Kafue-Kariba - Sinoia - Salisbury - Rusape - Inyangas - Umtali - Vumba - Melsetter-Chippinga-Birchenough Bridge-Fort Victoria-Beitbridge.

Total distance: 1,779 miles. Estimated duration: 19 days (including a day at Bulawayo, one in the Wankie Reserve, three at the Victoria Falls, one at Kariba, one at Salisbury, two at a resort in the eastern districts and one at the Zimbabwe Ruins).



An unusual view of the Victoria Falls at the end of the dry season

A modern lounge coach of the Rhodesia Railways



Left: Rescuing a duiker from the rising waters of Lake Kariba

The eastern tour

Centre: Lord of the African bush
Bottom: Two out—one to go
Young plovers

Route: Tete - Villa Gouveia - Umtali - Salisbury - Chirundu (or Kariba)-Lusaka-Fort Jameson-Lilongwe-Blantyre-Tete.
Total distance: 1,435 miles. Estimated duration: 12 days (including a day in the Villa Gouveia Reserve, one at Salisbury, two in the Luangwa Valley and two on Lake Nyasa).

The western tour

Of purely Northern Rhodesian interest, this tour covers the greater portion of the Territory and introduces visitors to the contrasts of wild bush country and the highly industrialised Copperbelt, the great Luapula River forming the pleasing northern highlands of Northern Rhodesia, Abercorn and Lake Tanganyika and the Kalambo Falls. Visas for the Belgian Congo are necessary, for at one stage the route covers approximately forty miles of Belgian territory.

Route: Ndola - Kitwe - Mufulira - Mokambo - Fort Rosebery - Kasama-Abercorn-Tunduma-Isoka-Mpika-Kanona-Kapiri Mpochi-Ndola.

Total distance: 1,322 miles. Estimated duration: 10 days (including a day at Kasama to see the Chishimba Falls and three days in the Lake Tanganyika area).

The central tour

A tour designed for the resident of Southern Rhodesia or for a visitor without much time at his disposal, this route takes in the Victoria Falls, the towns of Salisbury and Bulawayo, the Kafue National Park and the Wankie Game Reserve.

Route: Salisbury - Sinoia - Chirundu - Kafue - Pemba - Namwala-Nigoma (Game Camp)-Kalomo-Livingstone-Victoria Falls-Bulawayo-Umvuma-Salisbury.

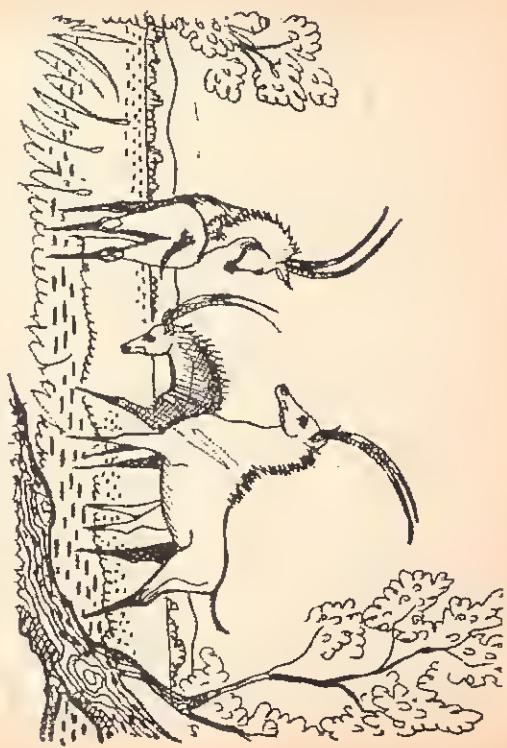
Total distance: 1,371 miles. Estimated duration: 13 days (including a day at Salisbury, two in the Kafue National Park, three at the Victoria Falls and one at Bulawayo).

Persons intending to visit Northern Rhodesia to hunt crocodiles (or any type of game) should apply to the Director of Game and Fisheries, Ministry of Native Affairs, P.O. Box 1, Chilanga, Northern Rhodesia, before making arrangements.

Trophies may be exported, subject to compliance with veterinary and export control regulations, but the export and sale of game meat or biltong is prohibited.

Hunting regulations

From the European hunter's point of view Northern Rhodesia can be broadly classified into the following types of area:



- (1) National park and game reserves and private game areas. (Control exercised by Game and Fisheries Department)—no hunting permitted. Entry without permit limited to special cases—e.g. passage along a public road.
- (2) Native reserves. (Control exercised by provincial administration). No hunting except under special permit from Provincial Commissioner. Entry without permit limited to special cases.

FISHING AND GAME WATCHING

HUNTING

THE popular idea that Northern Rhodesia in general is a hunter's paradise is false. Not only are large areas of the country, such as native reserves, restricted, as far as entry for the purpose of hunting by Europeans is concerned, but increasing pressure on the game has made it necessary to impose restrictions on hunting generally. This has been done by the Proclamation of Controlled Hunting Areas in which hunting is allowed only under permit. There is little game left outside the controlled hunting areas.

Even crocodile hunting is on the down grade. Though no game licence is required for crocodile hunting a special permit is required for the use of the normal commercial method of hunting by night with the aid of a lamp; a method which is otherwise illegal. Owing to the drastic reduction in the number of these animals throughout the territory such permits are now only issued for major fishing areas where crocodiles do damage to nets, and the Fisheries Officers, who are the issuing authorities, are inundated with applications for the limited number of permits allowed.

Second class. Persons not resident within the controlled area require permits to hunt (see below); residents may hunt subject only to the possession of a game licence. Entry not restricted.

- (6) "Open" areas, comprising that part of the Territory not covered by 1-5 above.—Hunting available to all holders of game licences. Entry not restricted.

In nearly all "open" areas, the game is so regularly hunted that it is both shy and scarce, and worthwhile sport can hardly be expected in these areas.

Controlled hunting areas—permits to hunt

In certain cases a limited number of permits for non-residents to hunt in controlled hunting areas may be available. Each permit is valid in respect of one area only; it may also contain conditions regarding—

- (a) the species and the numbers of game that may be hunted or killed;
- (b) the period that may be spent in the area;
- (c) the localities within the area which may be used;
- (d) any other points relevant to the circumstances.

The permit authority is in every case the Provincial Commissioner within whose province the controlled hunting area lies, and inquiries should be made, as far in advance as possible, to the District Commissioner or Game Officer of the district concerned. Information regarding controlled hunting areas generally may be obtained from the office of the Director of Game and Fisheries, Ministry of Native Affairs, P.O. Box 1, Chilanga, Northern Rhodesia.

Forms of application for permits may be obtained from any District Commissioner or office of the Game and Fisheries Department. Instructions for submission are given on the back of each form.

The number of permits issued over any period is fixed by quota. Applications are dealt with strictly on their merits by the appropriate authorities, and no undertaking can be given in advance that any particular application will be approved.

A fee of £2 for each week or £6 for a maximum of one month may be charged for non-Africans in respect of each permit. Successful applicants may be called upon to deposit the fees in advance.

Safari hunting scheme, Luangwa Valley

A big-game safari hunting scheme is operated in the Luangwa Valley in the Eastern Province of Northern Rhodesia under the control of the Northern Rhodesia Department of Game and Fisheries.

The number of safaris which operate during the hunting season (July to October) each year is limited to five. The number of hunters on each safari is restricted to two, and two observers (non-hunters) may accompany them. Each safari lasts fourteen days, this being the period actually spent in the hunting camp. During this period the hunters and observers are the responsibility of the Game and Fisheries Department.

A "white hunter" is in charge of the safaris and full catering is provided in a comfortable camp. The camp is changed for each safari.

The fee for each hunter is £600 and for each observer £250 for the duration of each safari. In addition a fee of £100 is payable in advance to cover the cost of the preparation and despatch of trophies to the hunter's homes, and other incidentals. Any balance remaining after these expenses have been met is returned. The participants are responsible for their own transport arrangements to and from Fort Jameson.

Arms and ammunition to be used on these safaris can be sent ahead of the hunter's arrival to Fort Jameson, where customs clearance will be arranged provided they are accompanied by temporary import permits (which will be sent to the hunter on confirmation of booking). If the hunter brings in his arms and ammunition himself he is responsible for clearing them through customs at the port of entry on temporary permit in the normal manner. In all cases arms licences must be taken out by the hunter before the safari begins.

Information regarding these safaris may be obtained from the Director of Game and Fisheries, Ministry of Native Affairs, P.O. Box 1, Chilanga, Northern Rhodesia.

Game licences

Various types of game licences, which entitle the holder to hunt specified varieties of game, may be obtained from the Licensing Officer at any district headquarters. Licences are valid only for the district in which they are issued, but their validity may be extended to any other district or districts by endorsement by the District Commissioner in charge. No additional fees are charged for such endorsements. Licence fees for non-residents are higher than for residents of the Territory.

Protected species

The following animals, together with certain species of birds, are totally protected throughout the Territory:

- Aard Wolf.
- Cheetah.
- Eland.
- Giraffe.
- Hippopotamus.
- Female Impala.
- Female Klipspringer.
- Female Greater Kudu.
- Lechwe.
- Blue Colobus Monkeys.
- Pangolin.
- Female Reed-buck.
- Rhinoceros.
- Female Roan Antelope.
- Female Sable Antelope.
- Female Sitatunga.
- Female Tsessebe.
- Female Cookson's Wildebeest.

Certificates of ownership

The undermentioned trophies must be accompanied by a certificate of ownership before they can be exported or transferred to another owner.

Certificates of ownership can be obtained without fee from any Government Officer or Administrative Officer on satisfying him that the trophy has been lawfully obtained:

- (a) Ivory and rhinoceros horn.
- (b) Any protected animal, or any trophy derived from a protected animal.
- (c) The skins of leopard.
- (d) The skins of otter of any species.
- (e) The hides or skins of buffalo, eland, hartebeest, kudu, Roan antelope, sable antelope, tsessebe, waterbuck (both species), wildebeest and zebra.

FISHING

The main rivers and lakes of Northern Rhodesia offer a wide variety of fish for the angler, including the well-known sporting tiger fish, and the edible bream (*Tilapia* and *Serranochromis* species).

A number of suitable waters are within easy reach of roads, such as at Katombora on the Zambezi, the waters around Victoria Falls, the Otto Beit Bridge over the Zambezi at Chirundu, Kapalala on the Luapula, and Mpulungu on Lake Tanganyika.

The best fishing season is from late August to January, a period which includes the late winter—a season of brilliant days and cool nights—the warm months of October and November—when the river banks offer the coolest breezes—and the early rains in December and January.

While rainbow trout have been successfully hatched at Chilanga from imported ova, and liberated experimentally in several streams, there is so far no evidence that these stockings have succeeded, and no cultured fish have yet been established in Northern Rhodesian rivers. The following are the most commonly encountered species of indigenous fish:

Nile perch

The Nile perch in Lake Tanganyika run from 2 or 3 lb. to as much as 100 lb. They will take a spoon or live bait and are splendid fighters

for a considerable period. They lie in deep water and it takes some skill and patience to raise them.

Tiger fish

Tiger fish are plentiful in most rivers, and are voracious feeders, taking a spoon, small fish or minnows. They are strong swimmers and very game, leaping clear of the water and bringing their powerful tails into play as they try to break free. "Tigers" commonly run from 5 to 10 lb. but larger fish running up to 20 lb. are occasionally caught.

Barbus

Barbus or gorge fish are found in the great gorges just below the Victoria Falls and occasionally at the tail of rapids. They, too, are sporting fish and run to 5 or 6 lb. They will take raw meat, grasshoppers, mealie meal or small spoons. The Zambezi gorges are easy of access from the scenic drive at the Victoria Falls.

Eels

Eels (fish of the genus *mastacembelus*) also inhabit the waters of the gorges in the stiffer coves. They are about five feet in length and run to 10 lb. They lie deep and at least 100 feet of line is necessary to reach them. Over 50-lb. weight of these fish has been caught in a few hours in the rocks right under the Falls Bridge, almost within the spray from the falls.

Bream

Bream, usually of the genus *Tilapia* or *Serranochromis* of which there are many species, are probably the most widely distributed fish of all. A good fish weighs about 2 lb. but some varieties go to as much as 5 or 6 lb. They are not fighters but provide very good eating. They are plentiful in and about reeds, and the larger fish come in to feed in fairly shallow water or in small rapids. Bream will generally take grasshoppers, earthworms, raw meat or entrails of birds, but some species will even take a spoon. Though the smaller fish are fairly readily caught in most waters, the larger fish can be quite shy and it calls for some cunning to hook and land them.

Barbel and catfish

Silurids, commonly called barbel, catfish or mudfish, grow to a large size and are found in most waters though more commonly in a slow-moving river like the Kafue. The giant catfish ("Vundu") is well known in the Lower Zambezi and Luangwa Rivers. They show fight but can be taken on almost any hook and bait. The giant catfish ("Sampa") is found in Lake Bangweulu.

Great care must be exercised when handling one small species of catfish known as the "squeaker". David Livingstone noticed this fish in 1860 on the Zambezi and he remarked that it barked distinctly. He called it "Konokono" or "elbow-elbow" from the way its spiny fins stuck out. These sharp bony spines are liable to inflict a severe wound from which blood poisoning may result.

There are no fees for rod and line fishing in Northern Rhodesia, but licence fees are payable for the use of nets in the main commercial fishing areas.

GAME WATCHING

The Game-Watching camps of the Luangwa Valley

The Luangwa Valley in the Eastern Province of Northern Rhodesia probably has a bigger variety of game in a small area than anywhere else in Africa. Luangwa's game-watching camps are one of the Territory's greatest attractions.

The Luangwa Valley can be reached in two days from Lusaka, via the Great East Road and Fort Jameson. The first night stop is at Kachalola Hotel (194 miles from Lusaka). Fort Jameson (another 182 miles) can be reached for lunch the next day. Opportunity should be taken to check the camp booking at the District Commissioner's office. After lunch the trip to the Luangwa Valley (eighty-five miles) can be made well before sundown.

There are altogether five game-watching camps in the Luangwa Valley catering for visitors. Two of these, Nsefu and Luambe, are run under native authority auspices in areas which have been especially set aside for fauna preservation while the others are in the southern sector of the Luangwa Valley Game Reserve, Chilongozi being on the east bank and Big Lagoon and M'fuwe on the west bank of the river.

All camp visitors are accorded a privilege not usual at similar establishments in that they are able to go out in small parties under the escort of armed game guards to view game on foot, and can usually count on being taken up as close as is considered safe to elephant, rhinoceros, buffalo and many species of antelope.

Nsefu's camp, situated on the bank of the river, is eighty-five miles from Fort Jameson and accommodates twelve visitors in six attractive thatched rondavels. Being the most accessible of the camps it is usually full at week-ends. It is essential, therefore, to book accommodation well in advance.

Luambe's camp is forty-five miles north of Nsefu's and ninety from Lundazi. The old resthouse for six persons has recently been replaced by a camp consisting of separate rondavels on the Nsefu lines, which accommodates eight visitors. This camp is the best from which to see the Cookson's wildebeest, a form peculiar to the northern end of the Luangwa Valley.

Big Lagoon Camp is built on the edge of a lagoon on the west bank of the river and accommodates twelve persons in double rondavels or semi-detached chalets. It is twenty-eight miles further from Fort Jameson than Nsefu's and is reached by a road crossing the Luangwa at the Chibembi pontoon, seventeen miles to the north of the latter camp. An alternative route is provided by the Kakumbi pontoon, twenty-five miles to the south. Apart from walking facilities, visitors to the camp have the use of over eighty-five miles of game viewing roads built within the reserve.

Chilongozi Camp is situated in the extension of the game reserve onto the east bank of the river which was arranged to cover the habitat of Thornicroft's giraffe and it should therefore be chosen by those wishing to see these animals. It is reached from either Petauke or Sinda (ninety-seven and eighty-one miles respectively), but is also linked to the Kakumbi pontoon site by a new road running for some thirty-five miles along the east bank of the river, so it is possible to include Chilongozi in a round trip of all the camps.

The camp accommodates twelve visitors in semi-detached chalets each of two double rooms.

Bookings for all camps must be made in advance through the District Commissioner, Fort Jameson (Telephone Fort Jameson 427) who also arranges for permits to enter the reserve.

Charges for all camps are 22s. 6d. a night for adults; children under twelve years of age, 12s. 6d.

Beds, bedding, lamps, crockery and all essential equipment (including a refrigerator) are provided, but visitors have to take their own food. African servants are however, available to do the cooking and other camp chores. Limited stocks of tinned food and petrol are available for purchase at Chilongozi and Big Lagoon camps.

The season when camps are open depends on the duration of the rains and varies from year to year. The normal season is from mid-June to November. All roads and camps are closed at other times.

Kafue National Park

The Kafue National Park embraces an area of approximately 8,650 square miles in the Kafue River basin, stretching for 250 miles from Kasempa district in the north to Kalomo district in the south. The park is one of the largest in Africa and was opened to the public for the first time in 1958. Most of the antelope species found in Central Africa are represented in the park in fair quantities.

It is accessible from the Great North Road at the following points:

Kalomo, Choma, Pemba and Landless Corner (halfway between Lusaka and Broken Hill). It is also accessible from the north through Chingola, Solwezi and Kasempa.

There are four entrance gates—

- (a) in the south, forty miles from Kalomo;
- (b) forty miles west of Namwala;
- (c) on the Mumbwa-Mankoya Road, thirty miles west of Mumbwa; and
- (d) from the north, sixty-four miles south of Kasempa.

The main camp at Ngoma in the southern sector provides comfortable accommodation in chalets for twenty-four Europeans and separate accommodation for eight Asians and four Africans. Each racial area has its own facilities. Each chalet has its own bathroom and the camp is provided with electricity and other modern facilities. There is a restaurant and licenced bar in the camp. Charges at Ngoma (inclusive of meals) are 35s. per day.

There is a good landing strip near Ngoma and arrangements can be made for the reception of chartered aircraft.

There are also seven smaller camps strategically sited along the main road which runs through the length of the park. Bedding, crockery, cutlery and all essential equipment is provided at these minor camps for six to eight people. Visitors have to bring their own food but African servants are available to do simple cooking and other camp chores.

One camp at Itumbi is reserved for non-European visitors.

Charges at these minor camps are 7s. 6d. per person per night.

The park is open from mid July until the end of November.

Enquiries for further information and reservations should be made to—The Warden, Kafue National Park, P.O. Box 1, Chilanga.

Entry fees: 20s. per car irrespective of number of occupants.

No entry will be allowed unless visitors can produce evidence that accommodation has been reserved.

There is good fishing in the Lufupa and Kafue rivers along which most of the smaller camps are sited. Boats are available at some of these camps.

Approximate mileages to and within the park are—

Kalomo to Ngoma	.	.	.	.	.	107 miles.
Choma to Ngoma	.	.	.	.	.	145 miles.
Pemba to Ngoma	.	.	.	.	.	145 miles.
Landless Corner to Chunga (Kafue Hook)	.	.	.	.	.	161 miles.
Kasempa to Northern Gate	.	.	.	.	.	64 miles.
Southern Gate to Ngoma	.	.	.	.	.	65 miles.
Ngoma to Chunga (Kafue Hook)	.	.	.	.	.	70 miles.
Chunga to Lufupa Camp	.	.	.	.	.	50 miles.
Lufupa to Moshi Camp	.	.	.	.	.	20 miles.
Moshi to Ntemwa Camp	.	.	.	.	.	12 miles.
Moshi to Northern Gate	.	.	.	.	.	30 miles.



he was the forerunner of our present European settlement and African development, the Arms will be recognised as the most apt design that could have been chosen.

The eagle is common throughout Africa, and is known elsewhere as the sea eagle or river eagle. It completes every river scene in Northern Rhodesia as it perches by the banks or flies high overhead, occasionally uttering its strange wailing note.



The history of the Arms is one of some interest. The question of a design for use on flags, and for possible incorporation in a Public Seal, was first brought up in March, 1925. The first suggestion was that the crested crane should be used, but this was not possible as Uganda was already using that. A symbolic representation of the constellation Orion was then suggested. It was not thought to be practicable, but the argument in its favour was that Orion "was a mighty hunter who drove all the beasts of the field before him," a prowess which distinguished most early Rhodesians!

THE ARMS OF NORTHERN RHODESIA

MISCELLANEOUS

THE Arms of Northern Rhodesia are technically described as "Sable six palets wavy Argent on a Chief Azure an Eagle reguardant wings expanded Or holding in the talons a Fish of the second". The whole device is emblazoned on a Shield which is without supporters or a scroll and motto.

The explanation of the heraldic description is that the general colour of the background on the Shield is black, sable being archaic French and the heraldic term for that colour. On this background are six wavy vertical bars or palets, somewhat similar to the palings of a fence. Their colour is silver or argent, again an old term for that metal. They are usually represented as white when the Shield of the Arms is illuminated in flat colours. These palets represent the Victoria Falls. The upper part of the Shield, or Chief as it is called, is blue, and on this representation of the sky is a fish eagle holding its prey, a fish. The eagle is gold and the fish is silver, its colour being given as "of the second," that is, the six palets wavy or the second part of the Shield.

The meaning of the Arms is thus a fish eagle flying with its prey over the Victoria Falls, and when it is remembered that Dr. Livingstone's discovery of the Victoria Falls put Central Africa on the map, and that

In 1926 the Governor, Sir Herbert Stanley, appointed a special committee to consider and suggest designs. At that time the Governor was using his own private seal on documents, and in some instances the seal of the previous British South Africa Company administration was also being used. The continued use of either was decided to be undesirable, and a distinctive design for a public seal for the Government was to be found.

The committee eventually put forward three designs: (a) a river scene with an African in a canoe in silhouette in the foreground, (b) the head of a sable antelope, and (c) a lion looking through a pair of elephant's tusks forming an oval frame. None of these designs was favoured by the whole of the committee, and in 1927 Sir Richard Goode, then Acting Governor, reported the findings and difficulties of the committee. When doing so he put forward a suggestion of his own that the design should be a fish eagle grasping a fish over the Victoria Falls. He pointed out that the faults of the other designs were: (a) a river scene could not be represented properly in heraldry, (b) the sable antelope was used as a supporter in the Arms of Southern Rhodesia, and (c) as the Paramount Chief of Barotseland and Chief Imwiko Lewanika used the elephant and buffalo respectively, the use of any lesser animal by the Government would be noticeable in African eyes. It was also mentioned that the use of the heraldic lion would be an encroachment upon its use in the Royal Arms.

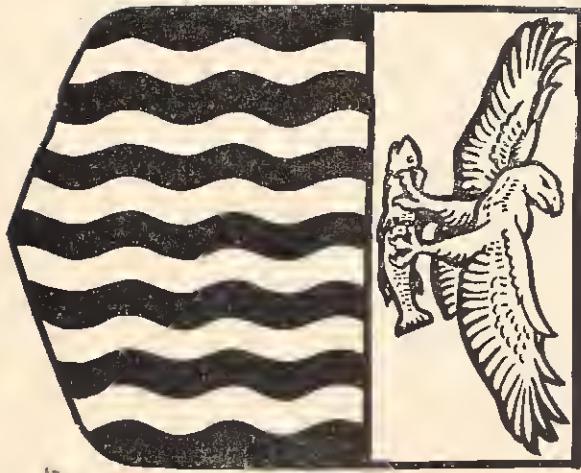
During its deliberations the committee came to the conclusion that the members did not know enough about heraldry or what was being used by other territories to be able to put forward a sound suggestion,

and, odd as it may seem, the Navy was called in to help. A book, *Flags of All Nations*, was borrowed from H.M.S. *Lovastof* at Simons-town.

The method of showing the Victoria Falls in the Arms was the result of a discussion of the point between Sir Richard Goode and the Deputy Master of the Royal Mint who was very fortunately visiting the Falls in 1927. The white parts represented the water, and the black the rocks over which it falls.

The Deputy Master of the Mint took a very close interest in the matter and on his return to England he asked an heraldic artist, Mr. G. Kruger Gray, to draw Sir Richard Goode's design. It was sent out in time to be included in his report on the findings of the committee mentioned above. This design was finally accepted by Northern Rhodesia in 1927 and received the approval of the King in 1930, but, in its use as a Shield other than on the Public Seal, it was classed a Badge.

In 1938 the Royal College of Heralds came to the conclusion that the Badge was in fact Arms since the device could not be described as other than heraldic. Accordingly the design was granted to Northern Rhodesia as Armorial Bearings by Royal Warrant dated 16th August, 1939, and formally adopted under section 11 of the Northern Rhodesia Order in Council, 1911.



FEDERAL GOVERNMENT RESPONSIBILITIES

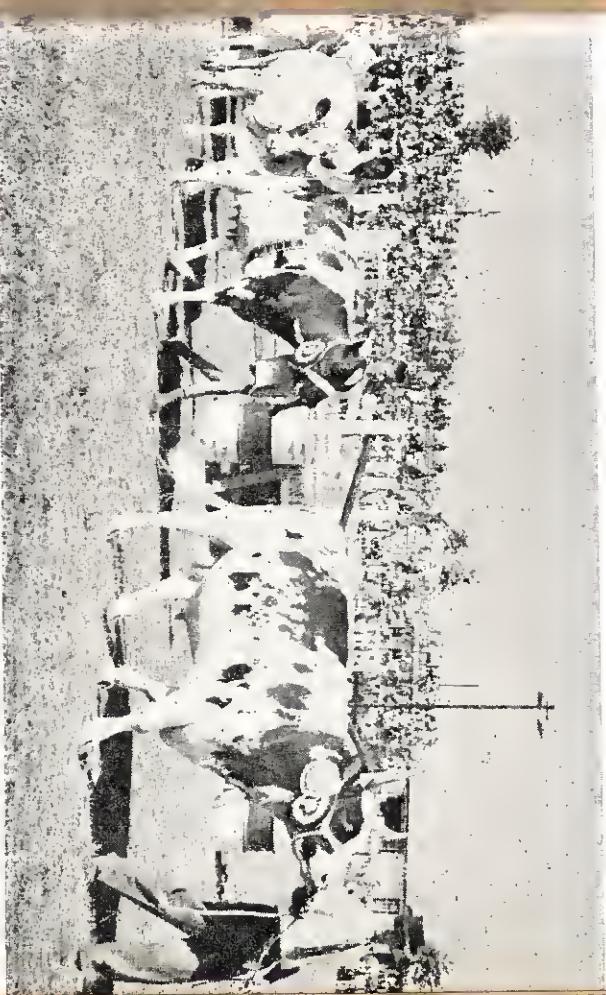
AS AT 30th JUNE, 1960

Ministry of External Affairs	External affairs, trade agreements and treaties, official visits, protocol.
Ministry of Defence	Defence.
Ministry of Home Affairs	Registration of births and deaths, registration of printed publications, Archives, Federal Information, film production, broadcasting and television, tourist development, aliens, immigration, deportation, movement of persons, professional qualifications, censorship.
Ministry of Power	Electricity, Kariba and Kafue hydro-electric projects, nuclear energy.
Ministry of Economic Affairs	Economic Policy and co-ordination. Economic surveys and studies (including the study of agricultural economics and marketing in collaboration with the Ministry of Education), general development planning, census and statistics, Kariba Lake development, topographical and trigonometrical surveys.
Ministry of Transport	Civil aviation and aerodromes, railways and ancillary services, roads, meteorology.
Ministry of Education	Primary and secondary education other than Africans, higher education (including higher education for Africans).
Ministry of Health	Health.
Ministry of Agriculture	Non-African agriculture (plants and pests).
Ministry of Law	Federal Supreme Court, income tax special court, extradition and fugitive orders, companies, copyright, patents, trade marks and designs, prisons and reformatories.

Ministry of Finance Financial and fiscal policies, banks and banking, coinage and currency, customs and excise, exchange control, hire purchase, income tax, insurance, loans and investments, Post Office Savings Bank, savings certificates, land banks, audit.

Ministry of Commerce and Control and movement of goods, investigation into the development of secondary industries, promotion of exports, import and export control, price control, merchandise marks, weights and measures.

Ministry of Posts Posts and telegraphs.



Prize winning cattle parade in the ring at an agricultural show

The Waddington Players in the Drama Festival winning play "Noah."





Left: Members of the Northern Rhodesia Police motor cycle display team



Above: Young Farmers' Clubs are becoming increasingly popular

RATES AND VALUATIONS

Showing for each Local Authority the Total Valuation as at 31st December, 1959, the rate Poundages payable in 1959 and approved for 1960, and the rates Payable on a Specimen Residential Property.

Local Authority	Gross rateable value of improvements as at 31st December, 1959	Gross rateable value of land as at 31st December, 1959	Totals	1959			1960			Value of 0.6 acres	Statement of rates payable for 1959 on a residential property (land 0.6 acres; improvements £3,900) to show in broad outline the comparison of the sums due in the various local authority areas									
				Rate in the £ on improvements		Rate in the £ on land	Rate in the £ on improvements		Rate in the £ on land		Improvements		Land	Total						
	d.	s. d.	d.	s. d.	d.	s. d.	d.	s. d.	d.	s. d.	d.	s. d.	d.	s. d.						
Abercorn	341,980	49,910	391,890	82	80	5	2	0	5	60	82	11	5	82	13	6				
Bancroft	913,375	284,280	1,197,655	1 ¹ / ₂	0	6	1 ¹ / ₂	0	7	650	23	2	6	16	5	0	39	7	6	
Broken Hill	5,162,970	901,810	6,064,780	2	0	7	1	0	7	360	30	16	8	10	10	0	41	6	8	
Chingola	3,056,175	840,745	3,896,920	1	0	4 ¹ / ₂	1	0	4 ¹ / ₂	550	15	8	4	10	6	3	25	14	7	
Choma	840,845	177,630	1,018,475	2	0	8	2	0	8	200	30	16	8	6	13	4	37	10	0	
Fort Jameson	1,042,520	56,830	1,099,350	2 ¹ / ₂	0	6	2 ¹ / ₂	0	6	80	38	10	10	2	0	0	40	10	10	
Garnetton	437,630	114,345	551,975	2 ¹ / ₂	0	4	1	0	4	£500	11	11	3	8	6	8	19	17	11	
Kabulonga	1,696,540	297,600	1,994,140	0	2 ¹ / ₂	0	0	2 ¹ / ₂	0	2 ¹ / ₂	*1,000	11	11	3	10	8	4	21	19	7
Kafue	418,850	58,175	477,025	2 ¹ / ₂	0	8	2 ¹ / ₂	0	8	210	30	16	8	7	0	0	37	16	8	
Kalamo	166,080	35,560	191,640	2 ¹ / ₂	0	6	2 ¹ / ₂	0	6	120	38	10	10	3	0	0	41	10	10	
Kalulushi	1,412,940	539,020	1,951,960	2 ¹ / ₂	0	4	1	0	4	660	15	8	4	11	0	0	26	8	4	
Kasama	529,705	52,355	582,060	2	0	6	2	0	6	70	30	16	8	1	15	0	32	11	8	
Kitwe	13,860,385	2,943,250	16,803,635	2	0	5 ¹ / ₂	2	0	5 ¹ / ₂	720	30	16	8	16	10	0	47	6	8	
Livingstone	6,259,425	977,880	7,237,305	2	0	8	2	0	8	360	30	16	8	12	0	0	42	16	8	
Luanshya	3,098,595	674,274	3,772,869	2	0	11	2	0	11	420	30	16	8	19	5	0	50	1	8	
Lusaka	19,134,365	7,529,405	26,663,770	1 ¹ / ₂	0	6	1 ¹ / ₂	0	6	800	26	19	7	20	0	0	46	19	7	
Mazabuka	843,410	123,925	967,335	2	0	6	2	0	6	160	30	16	8	4	0	0	34	16	8	
Monze	428,345	43,725	472,070	2	0	6	2	0	6	130	30	16	8	3	5	0	34	1	8	
Mufulira	4,014,695	913,435	4,928,130	1 ¹ / ₂	0	7	1 ¹ / ₂	0	7	700	26	19	7	20	8	4	47	7	11	
Ndola	18,659,015	4,645,295	23,304,310	1 ¹ / ₂	0	9	1 ¹ / ₂	0	8	570	26	19	7	21	7	6	48	7	1	
Pemba	77,395	16,005	93,400	—	—	—	—	—	—	65	7	14	2	11	13	4	19	7	6	
Roma	261,145	111,330	372,475	—	0	7	—	0	7	*400	7	14	2	11	13	4	19	7	6	
Totals	£82,756,385	£21,376,784	£104,133,169																	
Totals for previous years:																				
1958	74,983,274	18,314,081	93,297,355																	
1957	59,241,493	15,947,478	75,188,971																	
1956	47,181,675	14,318,940	61,500,615																	
1955	38,821,372	10,016,447	48,837,819																	
1954	30,032,289	8,176,828	38,209,117																	
1953	18,304,058	5,475,376	23,779,434																	
1952	12,629,870	3,847,243	16,477,113																	
1951	9,669,153	2,704,773	12,373,926																	
1950	6,655,608	1,704,081	8,359,689																	

For one month only.

† Normally 1d. improvements, 3d. land.

* 2 acres.

‡ 5 acres.

READING LIST

PUBLICATIONS OF GENERAL INTEREST RELATING TO NORTHERN RHODESIA

Many books of great interest are out of print and are therefore not mentioned below. It is hoped that most, if not all, of the books mentioned below are easily obtainable.

A.—HISTORY

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2. *The Tribes of Northern Rhodesia*. W. V. Brelsford. (Government Printer, Lusaka, 1956.)
3. *The Barotseland Journal of James Stevenson Hamilton*, 1898-9. Oppenheimer Series No. VIII. (Chatto and Windus.)
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7. *Sir Harry Johnston and the Scramble for Africa*. Roland Oliver. (Chatto and Windus, 1957.)
8. *The Northern Rhodesia Legislative Council*. T. W. Davidson. (Faber and Faber, 1948.)
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10. *The Birth of a Dilemma: The Conquest and Settlement of Rhodesia*. Philip Mason. (Oxford University Press, 1958.)

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See Publications of the Rhodes-Livingstone Institute, Lusaka, Page 144.

C.—GENERAL

1. *Native Administration in the British African Territories*. Vols. 2 and 4. Lord Halley. (H.M.S.O., 1951.)
2. *A Prospector's Guide to Mineral Occurrences in Northern Rhodesia*. T. D. Guernsey. (B.S.A. Co., Salisbury, 1951.)
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5. *Dearest Priscilla*. Emily Bradley. (Max Parrish, 1950.) Advice to the housewife coming to Africa.
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9. *Livingstone the Doctor; His Life and Travels: A Study in Medical History*. Michael Gelfand. (Blackwell, 1957.)

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11. *Wazawishi: Radio in Central Africa*. P. J. Fraenkel. (Weidenfeld and Nicolson, 1959.)
12. *The Prehistory of Southern Africa*. J. Desmond Clark. (Pelican, 1959.)
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- A current list of publications is obtainable, free of charge, from the Government Printer, P.O. Box 136, Lusaka.
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Water Level Records. September, 1956, and September, 1957. 10s. 6d. each.

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PUBLICATIONS OF THE RHODES-LIVINGSTONE MUSEUM,

LIVINGSTONE

The publications of the Museum include an annual report, a handbook to the ethnological collections, which is at present being brought up to date by the Ethnographer, and a series of occasional papers. Those which have appeared already are:

1. *The Material Culture of the Fort Jameson Ngoni.* By J. A. Barnes. 1948.
2. *African Dances of Northern Rhodesia.* By W. V. Brelsford. 1948.
3. *The Material Culture of the Lunda-Lovale Peoples.* By C. M. White. 1948.
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5. *Trade Routes, Trade and Currency.* By A. H. Quiggin. 1949.
6. *Life among the Cattle-owning Plateau Tonga.* By E. Colson. 1949.
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13. *The Stone Age Cultures of N. Rhodesia.* By J. Desmond Clark. Published in 1950 by the South African Archaeological Society with the aid of a grant from the Museum Trustees.
14. *The Way to Naka, David Livingstone's Pilgrimage.* By Professor Frank Debenham. Published in 1955 for the Rhodes-Livingstone Museum Trust by Longmans Green, London.
15. In 1959 Penguin Books Ltd. published the *Prehistory of Southern Africa* as a Pelican Book, written by the Museum Director, J. Desmond Clark.

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